THE

PALL MALL GAZETTE

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PURITANISM IN POLITICS.

To-day is Cromwell's Day. The Third of September brought him the decisive victory of Dunbar and the crowning mercy of Worcester. It was the day on which he opened his Parliaments. It was the day on which he died. "The third "of the same moon whose former course Had all but crown'd "him, deposed him gently from his throne of force, "And laid him with the earth's preceding clay." And as it is always good to remember great men, and to recall the memory of the services which they rendered to their kind, it is specially appropriate to do so on those dates which are famous as the anniversaries of their more conspicuous achievements, or are sacred as the day of their passing from our midst. Of all the men whose personalities loom large and clear against the background of our history, the Lord Protector of the Commonwealth is by far the most notable figure. Of all the rulers of England, this plain country gentleman alone is the man to this day a living vital force in the hearts of men. He represents all that is noblest and most cherished in our nation, and gradually, as the mists close over the mediocrities who succeeded him, his form stands out more and more clearly visible as the hero-saint of the English race. He better than any other combined the three great ideas which England represents before the world—Liberty, Purity, and Empire.

Of Cromwell as the triumphant champion of popular liberties, of Cromwell as the stern vindicator of the might, the majesty, and responsibilities of England, much has been said, and more will be said in times to come. Whenever our people have to pass through periods of storm and stress, they instinctively invoke the memory of the Lord Protector. His name is as a trumpet blast, which stirs the heart and rouses to renewed exertion. But it is not so much with Cromwell as Tribune or Cromwell as the incarnation of the military and political genius of England that we think of him to-day so much as Cromwell the Puritan. Cromwell represents quite as much the revolt against unbridled licence as he represents the Imperial Majesty of Britain, and the popular protest against Royal despotism. We have at least as much need to invoke his memory in aid of the cause of the higher ideals of domestic life as we have in aid of the movement for the strengthening of the Navy or the assertion of the right of public meeting—that most ancient ancestor of all our liberties. Whether or not the Puritan struggle for a purer life was wisely ordered, or whether it had too narrow a base, is too large a question to be discussed here. The vital question for us was that before the greatest Englishman who ever ruled in Britain the ideal of pure social relations was at least as important as the political ideals of Freedom and of Empire. It is the fashion to represent those who in these later days have protested against the lawless licence that disorders our modern life as if they were unmanly weaklings. Cromwell, at least was none such. If ever a sturdy, virile being trod this planet, it was he who beheaded Charles Stuart, and died two hundred and thirty years ago to-day as Lord Protector of our English Commonwealth.

To Cromwell and the men of his day it was not far-fetched sentimentalism, it was an obvious and patent truism, that it was a bad thing for any country to have its affairs entrusted to the hands of lewd fellows of the baser sort. Personal morality was, after all, a factor of some weight with him in estimating the claims of a candidate for employment. This may be all mere superstition and obsolete Puritanism, but it is odd to find one branch of the same subject treated seriously yesterday in the columns of the *Figaro*, of all places in the world. The writer, Ph. de Grandlieu, discourses upon "L'Amour et la Politique," and arrives after a survey of modern Europe at conclusions practically identical with those of the old Puritans. What was it, he asked, that gave a deadly blow to the French Monarchy, and to this hour baffles the efforts of the Royalists, if it was not the unbridled licence of the French Kings, who forgot their duties and only cared for their pleasures? What was it cost Queen Isabella the throne of Spain but her *liaison* with Marfori, which she would not abandon even when in exchange she was offered the restoration of her crown? What has saved the Monarchy in England but the irreproachable morality of the Queen? The rigid constancy of the Royal widow, says M. de Grandlieu, has saved that which free love would infallibly have lost—a great lesson, he thoughtfully adds, which cannot fail to inspire the Prince of Wales. We will not follow the lively writer in the *Figaro* through his other examples of courts which are strong because they are moral, and of those which are distracted because the internecine feuds and jealousies inseparable from polygamy have been introduced under the veil of a merely nominal monogamy. His conclusion is that the chaste are few, but that the chaste are strong, and that in politics it is the man with one wife who is the power in the State.

It is impossible not to recall the names of three men who six years ago were the hope and pride of three of the greatest nations in Europe. In Russia Skobeleff, in France Gambetta, in England Sir Charles Dilke, were regarded not merely by their personal adherents as certain to exercise supreme power in their respective countries. Where are they now? Skobeleff died in a drunken orgie in a house of ill-fame, Gambetta was shot by a jealous mistress, and Sir Charles Dilke has met the still more tragic fate of being buried for ever while still breathing beneath the infamies of his life.

> That lawless love is guilt above
> This awful sign receive,

said the Vision of Sir Richard of Coldinghame in Scott's poem of the "Eve of St. John," as he laid a hand that scorched like a fiery brand on the wrist of his paramour. The fate of these three of the foremost among modern men should burn the same lesson deep into the memory of this generation.

WHY KING JA-JA WAS DEPOSED.

By the Man who Did It.

It is certainly not my object in the following lines to justify or excuse my actions with regard to the deportation of Ja-Ja from the river Opobo in the autumn of last year. Indeed, such justification would be out of place in the public press, as it is only due from me to her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; but the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* having directed my attention to an article on the subject of King Ja-Ja, which appeared recently in the *New York Herald*, and having at the same time invited me to review the statements therein contained, I think it may be of some interest to that portion of the British public interested in African questions if I take this opportunity of correcting constantly repeated errors, and making somewhat clearer the complicated subject of direct European trade with the interior of Africa.

The article in the *New York Herald* to which allusion has been made takes the form of a rambling interview held by an anonymous person with King Ja-Ja at the island of St. Vincent. The article is simply a jumble of absurd errors, mis-statements, and misprints, from beginning to end, and is really unworthy of detailed criticism, so I will merely note in passing one or two of the more palpable of its mistakes. Ja-Ja, as ruler of Opobo, is described as "King of a large and rich portion of the Congo district;" the Congo, as a matter of fact, being about a thousand miles distant from Opobo. Ja-Ja is said to have chiefly angered me by having purchased *two* Krupp guns from Germany for a thousand pounds—the only core of truth in this being that Ja-Ja once bought *one* Krupp cannon from an English trader, of the very existence of which I was unaware until, after his departure from Opobo, his chiefs and followers brought it down to me voluntarily in their own canoes and gave it into my care pending the settlement of their country's troubles. The gun mentioned is still remaining in Opobo. Finally, throughout the article, *Consul* Hewett (not Hewitt) is hopelessly confounded with *Admiral* Hewett, who had nothing to do with the events in question. Any one really desirous of obtaining a clear appreciation of the Ja-Ja difficulty, and of forming an opinion by comparing the statements of both parties to the controversy, would do well to read the Blue-book, Africa, No. 2 (1888), published in April last; and I would specially direct their attention to the admirable despatches and memoranda of Consul Hewett on the subject of Ja Ja's raids on the natives of Kwō-Ibo (spelt Qua Eboe in the orthography then in vogue).

I think I need hardly stop to disclaim any prejudice with regard to the colour of a man's skin. At the same time, I must protest against the extremes to which a certain section of English politicians and thinkers run. In their desire to protect the weak and lowly they are too apt to conclude that in every dispute with the black man the white man must be in

the wrong—must be overbearing and unjust—and the coloured man be the uncffending, injured party. As a matter of fact, in the majority of cases where civilized and uncivilized men are at issue, it is the latter who are at fault; and this is not to be wondered at when the former have inherited centuries of culture and self-restraint, while their savage fellow-humans are wild, untutored, treacherous, and superstitious. Only a long period of careful training can turn these wolves into sheep-dogs—which fact, in my opinion, gives the present sheepdogs a moral right to govern and control the wolves. The negro race is distinctly inferior to our own, if not inferior in physical, at any rate in mental endowment. It is farther removed from our high organization than the Chinese, while it is superior in development to the American Indian and the black Australian. Nevertheless it is a race of wonderful vitality, and more capable of improvement and education than any other uncivilized variety of mankind. Indeed the negro is more "improvable," more intelligent, than the limited, narrow-minded Arab—that unchanging race of murderers and robbers and unreasonable fanatics, which at present is the greatest obstacle to the spread of civilization in the whole wide world. The negroes will now share the fate of the native American and Polynesian races. They have a great rôle to play in the development of Africa and tropical America. But they are incapable of advancing in civilization and of developing the wonderful resources of their unexploited continent except under the tutelage and direction of the white races. Recognizing this fact, both Consul Hewett and myself in our administration of the British protectorate of the oil rivers have endeavoured in every lawful way to encourage white men to penetrate farther and farther into the interior (which improves in healthfulness as you increase your distance from the coast), and to open up its many valuable products by legitimate commerce. This policy conflicted with the selfish interests of the grasping middle men—the non-producers—who inhabit the coast, and who have so long served as a more effectual barrier to the contact of the European missionary, explorer, and trader with the industrious negro races of the interior than mountain ranges, cataracts, swamps, or deserts. Ja Ja, the runaway slave from Bonny, who found a refuge and a stronghold in the marshes of the lower Opobo river, became the head and forefront of the middlemen, the champion of the reactionaries. He identified himself with the last recoil of fetishism before the spread of Christianity and clean living. He alone among all the Oil River chiefs actively opposed the introduction of Christianity into his country, and he actually forbade and forcibly prevented the landing of agents of the Church Missionary and other evangelizing societies in Opobo. Ja-Ja's influence as a fetish-man, a great "Ja-Ja doctor," was spread far and wide over West Africa, and it was this superstitious power which he exercised over the natives of the interior—often for ill—which gave him an adventitious importance disproportionate to his actual status and possessions, and which induced Admiral Sir Walter Hunt-Grubbe (whose personal acquaintance with Ja-Ja dates back many years) to select as the localities of his exile places removed from the West Coast of Africa. Since Ja-Ja's departure agents of the Church Missionary Society have been well received in Opobo, and have arranged for the establishment of schools; and the opposition of the middlemen to the exploration and exploitation of the interior has entirely and quietly ceased.

In conclusion, I may remind those too warm-hearted American and English sympathizers with deposed African monarchs, who—especially the Americans—apply the attributes "His Majesty" or "His Highness" to a very third-rate African chief, and speak of his sons as "Crown Princes" or "Royal Highnesses," that the town of Opobo—Ja-Ja's only town—is a squalid African village occupying the area of Trafalgar-square, and that the entire country Ja-Ja claimed to rule was about ten miles long by eight miles broad, the inhabitants of which were, at a liberal computation, eight thousand in number, and that about one-third of his people—Uranta's and Kala-Sunja's following—repudiated his rule and repeatedly petitioned for his removal.

H. H. JOHNSTONE.

A MONTH ON THE CONTINENT FOR £5.

THE HOLIDAY TRIP OF THE POLYTECHNIC BOYS.

A MONTH on the Continent for £5! So marvellously cheap a holiday sounds impossible; but, strange as it may seem, it has been done. By dint of much thought and skilful manœuvring, the secretaries of the Polytechnic Institute have succeeded in enabling a party of sixty-one persons, more than fifty of whom were boys between the ages of fourteen and sixteen, to spend nearly a month in Belgium, Germany, and Switzerland at a cost of little more than £5 per head. A representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette* called at the Institute in Regent-street the other day for the purpose of obtaining some particulars of this really remarkable trip; and, luckily for the object he had in view, as he sat discussing the subject with Mr. J. E. K. Studd, Mr. Woodhall (who had charge of half the boys) called to report himself, and gave a very interesting account of their travels. A note of the conversation which thereupon took place between Mr. Studd, Mr. Whitcombe, and our representative, follows:—

"Is it really the fact," I asked, as I seated myself in a chair in the secretary's office, "that you have sent sixty boys to the Continent for a month, and that your expenses have not amounted to more than £5 for each person?"

"Quite correct, with some slight reservations," replied Mr. Studd. "The exact numbers of the party were 61. There were 51 boys from the institute, four gentlemen from our staff to superintend the party, and six friends. The trip lasted nearly a month, that is to say, from July 23rd to August 17th. We fixed five pounds as the sum which each boy should be required to pay, but the expenses had somewhat exceeded this. We did not intend originally to take more than 25 boys; but so popular was the idea that we received 50 names before we knew where we were."

"Of course, you made all your arrangements beforehand."

"Mr. Mitchell went over the route a week before the party started, and arranged for board and lodgings at the various hotels, &c. We found the Great Eastern Railway very kind and courteous, and they did all they could to make special rates so far as concerned the railway journey between London and Lucerne."

"What was the object of the trip?"

"Primarily it was intended to be a holiday, but we had an ulterior object in view, which was to incite the boys to work with increased diligence at their French and German. We thought a sight of the countries would enhance their desire to know the languages."

"Quite so. The boys enjoyed it very much, of course?"

"Immensely," said Mr. Studd, handing me a letter. "This letter is one among many: read it." It was from a father whose boy had formed one of the party, and ran as follows:—"Since my boy arrived on Friday last, looking and feeling so well, we have been entertained by his reciting his many adventures and travel. I trust your committee found the money paid sufficient to cover the expenses; but should it not have done so, I am very willing to pay my share of the extra expenses." "What luggage did each boy take?" I asked, handing back the letter.

"We issued a circular to the parents with a list of necessary articles, which had to be packed in a waterproof knapsack. These included a wide-awake hat, a suit of strong clothes, with an extra pair of trousers, two flannel shirts, three pairs of socks, two pairs of shoes, a mackintosh, a pair of green spectacles, &c., &c. All did not weigh more than 8 lb. The boys attended at the institute a few days before starting with their outfits, which were then inspected."

At this juncture Mr. Woodhall opportunely arrived and reported at great length on the route taken, the places visited, and the adventures met with on the way, and generally on the trip. "We had a very rough passage across to Antwerp," he said, "and a great many of the boys were queer. Some of them would not go into their berths at all, but walked the deck all night. Arrived at Antwerp we took train to Brussels, where we stayed at the Hôtel de la Couronne. We visited the museums and other places of interest, the boys marching along the streets in double file, to the no small consternation of the inhabitants. We went also to the field of Waterloo, where we indulged in a little extempore speaking, describing the engagement, and enlarging upon the prowess of our English soldiers in battle. We had a guide who was a source of infinite entertainment to the boys, who bewildered him by puzzling questions, got up for his special behoof. We stayed at Belgium for a day and a half."

"And where did you make for then?"

"Then we made for Strasburg, which we reached at half-past four in the morning. It was raining heavily, so I was perforce compelled to leave the boys in the waiting-room, while I hunted up the hotel and aroused the waiters. I got these gentlemen up at last, and we had breakfast at six. Then the boys slept for a few hours, after which we took them around the place, showing them the Cathedral, the Botanical Gardens (which, by the way, we found covered with weeds and grass), and the University. Some of our party went down the Rhine. The boys were much impressed by the vast numbers of soldiers to be seen everywhere, and the general military character of the place. Well, we left Strasburg, and proceeded to Basle, where we found that the third-class carriages did not run through to Switzerland. Eventually we surmounted that difficulty, and proceeded from Basle to Lucerne. Here we spent our first Sunday abroad. At the request of the English clergyman we attended his church, and we had a service ourselves in the afternoon. From Lucerne we walked to Amsteg. During the night there was a fearful thunderstorm, and towards morning part of the hotel was under water. They had to send fourteen miles for milk for our breakfast. It rained all day, and it was quite useless to think of walking to Andermatt."

"Oh, you intended to proceed to Andermatt?"

"We did walk there the next morning. It was a most delightful journey, but uphill work. The boys took great interest in the St. Gothard's tunnel, which we passed on our way. Just before we got to Andermatt the rain came on again, and we were drenched. Mackintoshes were useless. It was like walking in a lake, and we cut very sorry figures indeed when we arrived at the Bellevue Hotel. During the night the rain changed to snow, and it snowed straight away for fourteen hours. We wanted to get on, but it was quite impossible. The Furka Pass was reported to be impassable, so we had a concert in the dining-room, and stayed the night.

"How long did you have to stay at Andermatt?"

"Oh, we started next morning, and made for the Rhone Glacier Htoel viâ the Furka Pass. The sun was shining on the snow in the most brilliant fashion, and the boys had to put on their green spectacles. As we approached the pass we met four German gentlemen who asked where the boys were going. We said we were bound for the Rhone Glacier Hotel. 'Impossible,' they exclaimed, 'you will never get those boys through the Furka Pass. We have only with difficulty succeeded in getting through.' 'Never mind,' I replied, 'if you have done it, I am sure Englishmen can.' So the boys set to, but it was a stiff piece of work. If I had known the distance I should never have attempted it. It was certainly a risk of life, for if a snowstorm had come on we should most inevitably have been entombed. I put the smallest and weakest boys in front, to keep them up to their work; but we had to halt every twenty minutes. At length we reached the Furka Pass Hotel. 'How far is it to the Rhone Glacier Hotel?' I asked the proprietor. 'Three hours,' was the reply. I did not believe him; and seeing a lady and gentleman near, I asked them the same question. They said it was not more than an hour and a half's journey.

'Fall in, boys,' I said, and away we started again. Some of the boys had gone to bed at the Furka Pass Hotel, but these soon came hobbling after, putting on ties and socks as they ran. We reached the Rhone Glacier at half-past nine at night. The boys were terribly fatigued; but a few hours' sleep would always set them up again."

"Where did you go then?"

"We were at Oberwald on the Sunday, but we could have no service. Everybody seemed to be a Roman Catholic. I played two or three of Sankey's hymns on a harmonium at the hotel on Saturday afternoon; but on Sunday morning I found it removed. From Oberwald we walked to Viesch in a snowstorm, which subsequently gave place to warm sunshine. There we stayed the night, as we did at Brieg and St. Nicholas, and finally we arrived at Zermatt, which was the end of the journey. Everybody turned out to meet us, and stood on either hand, as we marched into the hotel. We stayed at Zermatt from Friday to Sunday evening, and here we spent our third and last Sunday abroad. We desired to attend the Protestant church, but the clergyman presented difficulties. There were a lot of visitors, he said, and his church would not hold all. We talked him over at last, however, and attended the church, which was pretty well filled, but, as far as I could see, our presence did not inconvenience anybody. In the afternoon we had our own service in the valley, under the shadow of the Matterhorn. We left Zermatt in the evening."

"And then your journey home commenced, I apprehend. What route did you take on your way back?"

"First, we went to Visp. And here I may as well mention an interesting little adventure we met with on the way to Zermatt. We passed several wild cherry trees, and the boys asked if they might gather some fruit. The trees did not appear to belong to anybody, and I gave them permission. They immediately went up the trees like monkeys, filling pockets and hats with the cherries. It was a hot day, and I was sitting down picking some fruit off a branch which they had broken off. Suddenly I heard an unearthly scream, followed by excited shouts in German. The boys dropped from the trees instantly, and before I could realize what had occurred, they had disappeared, leaving me alone to face two infuriated German women. In vain I tried to explain that I thought the cherries were wild ones; in vain I held a glittering half crown between my finger and thumb; nothing would satisfy them but that I should go to the police-station and pay for the damage done to the tree. After I had spent half an hour in negotiations, they graciously consented to accept two francs (1*s.* 8*d.*) for their cherries, and I was allowed to rejoin the boys in peace."

"From Visp," continued Mr. Woodhall, "we took train to Berne, and thence we steamed away to Metz. There we met a journalist who was very kind, took us round the town, and described the various places of interest. He showed the boys the place where Marshal Bazaine addressed his troops before he surrendered to the German army. There was a grand review on at the time, which the boys enjoyed very much, being especially impressed at the splendid physique of the German soldiers. From Metz we went to Brussels, and thence to Antwerp, arriving in London at seven o'clock on the morning of August 17. The boys marched from Portland-road to the Polytechnic, where breakfast awaited them. Many were welcomed by their friends. Mr. Hogg made a speech, and the most successful tour was at an end."

"You must remember," remarked Mr. Studd, by way of bringing our interview to a close, "that the tour was experimental—a pioneer trip, as it were. It has been shown to be possible; but the future alone can show what grand developments it will lend itself to."

WATCHING FOR KANGAROOS IN SURREY.

"KANGAROOS wild, here in Surrey. Impossible!"

"No, sir," replied the old man, "but there aren't many. I have seen 'em four times; last week they give me quite a turn. I had just got through the 'warren' and taken a few paces turning up past some bushes to get in the 'Pine Wood,' when up started two of 'em, hopping and springing off out of sight long before I got over the fright."

"Oh! then there are only two?"

"No, sir, I think there be five, and this is why I think so. When I first see 'em, early this year, I counted four; two months arter I see two and a little 'un, then I see the same lot again, and last week the two I see were smaller than the couple with the little 'un, so I feel sure there be five."

"Yes, but do you know how they came here?"

"I have heerd that Squire Evelyn—he wur M.P. for some place in London—well, he lives over the 'Hill' at Wotton, and he had a couple some years ago. They gets out one day, and though they tried to find 'em they never did, for its just a wild place round some of them hills. Then they used to be seen in a place called 'Jacob's Walk,' but the end of last year one was found near there dead, much bitten, and torn about—it's supposed a dog did it. I believe that sent 'em over here; and if they do not get shot by the gentry, when they are arter the partridges and pheasants, they'll do well 'bout here."

"Yes," I said, "there is plenty of cover; it's just the place."

"Ay, that's it. But if you want to see 'em, bide quiet-like 'bout wur I tell you," and with this the old fellow hobbled off. But this happened yesterday, and I had kept about there all the afternoon, without seeing anything, and to-day two hours had sped in the same way.

At last I turned to go, when round a bend in the copse I saw one of the creatures I was waiting for; but it was off with a bound into the thicket. I had little more than a glance, but sufficient time to notice that it was of the wallaby species, and about three feet in height, but the poor thing looked in a bad condition, its coat matted and barren in parts; besides, it seemed to move with difficulty. The weather that we have had may be the cause. especially if its only shelter has been the woods.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LORD CRANBROOK AND NOVELS.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—My attention has been called to a paragraph in your Literary Notes, &c., on September 1, from which I am somewhat amused to learn that I pride myself on never having read a novel. From what source so singular a statement emanated I know not, but it is a work of fiction which does credit to the inventor.—Yours faithfully,

CRANBROOK.

Hemsted Park, Staplehurst, September 2.

THE HOME RULE UNION VAN.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—In your issue of to-night you give me credit for originating the idea of the Home Rule Union Van. As a matter of fact the idea was originated at a meeting of the committee at which I was not present, and I have not been able to ascertain who first suggested it.—I remain, yours faithfully,

September 1. E. J. C. MORTON.

SPONGING AT THE CHURCH CONGRESS.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—I do not usually agree with you upon anything, but I hope you are going to open and expose the spongers for free hospitality at scientific and other annual congresses. The worst spongers of all are the parsons: I have been secretary for the Church Congress one year, and had to deal with the applications for free hospitality; they were shameless; men with big livings (not the poor curates) wrote and demanded free hospitality for the week; one man with a living of nearly £1,000 a year wanted it for himself and wife; another, well to do, wanted it for himself, because he had had it ever since Church Congresses began; others not only asked for hospitality, but dictated where they were to have it—in the country—near the Congress Hall—with nice people—and made as much fuss as if they were going to pay. I took the trouble of tracking one of these free spongers; he had had a week's free living at Church Congresses for five or six years in succession, and he also had each of these years a week's free living with one or other learned society at its annual congress; he never contributed a word to the edification of either congress or society; he was a bachelor, had a living better than most men have, had been a schoolmaster, and was supposed to have saved money. There are lots of such cases. I know many poor scholars and clergymen who cannot attend congresses without they receive free hospitality. They ought to have it, and no one grudges it to them; but such gentlemen rarely ask officials to put them on the free hospitality list; the spongers who contribute nothing to the meeting write early and peremptorily, and disgust their host by making his house a mere caravanserai (I've had them to stay with me). Some of the learned societies, who held congresses, have of late years put a stop to the "free hospitality list;" but the sponger is not to be denied; he then writes direct to the mayor of the town. How great the evil is this will show: When I was secretary to a Church Congress, the permanent officials told us we must find 2,000 beds, 1,000 for people who would pay, 1,000 for spongers.—I remain, yours truly,

EX-SECRETARY.

THE INTERIOR OF SCOTLAND-YARD.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—I was much astonished to read in to-night's issue your comments on the resignation of Mr. Monro, in the course of which you intimate that Sir C. Warren will probably find himself in difficulties thereby. Had the services of either of the other Assistant Commissioners been lost, there might have been some cause for the remark; but how Sir C. Warren can find himself in a difficulty with such exceptional and capable men as Colonel Pearson and Mr. Bruce to support him, I cannot see. It is impossible for an outsider to know the immense value of their services to the Force—the one with his long military service at his back, the other with his keen penetration and and profound legal knowledge. Then, too, you have quite overlooked Superintendent Cutbush, who, seizing the opportunity at Sir Charles Warren's accession, has stood at the helm ever since, safely guiding the good ship, the "Metropolitan Police Force," through the stormy waters of 1886-8; or, to change the metaphor, he, the veteran in the service, has led the child-Commissioner over the rough road of his own choosing, which, though it may have wounded the feet of his protégé, has, as of course should be the case, provided a "pocket" or two of good fortune for himself. The only surprise of "those who know" is that Mr. Cutbush has not received the vacant Commissionership: certainly, no one would have filled the post with greater distinction than he. Perhaps, however, there is better fortune in store for him. Uriah Heep found it his best policy to be "'umble"; Mr. Cutbush finds the opposite course the most suitable to him, and succeeds equally well.

Surely with such men as these to aid him—the one spurred on by daring ambition, the others already known throughout the land for their shrewdness and tact and their many other qualifications for the important position they occupy—surely with such helpers, especially when further backed up by a Receiver of Police who, though under the late easy-going Commissioner he had successfully attained the position of "cock of the walk" himself, readily fell back to his proper place on Sir C. Warren's appointment; who leaves the Commissioner a perfectly free hand in the management of the Force; and who never, never raises financial difficulties of any kind;—surely, under such circumstances, Sir Charles Warren can but go on and prosper in his work.—Believe me, Mr. Editor, when I sign myself,

"NOT AN OUTSIDER."

August 30.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

Hoity-toity, what folly is this on the part of the *Standard*? We rub our eyes as we read in its first leading article this morning the following extraordinary outburst :—

> It will be well for the President and Government of the United States to remember that Canada is a Dependency of the British Government, and that, if the necessity should unfortunately arise, she has behind her the guns of the English ironclads.

We had hoped that in this juncture the Old Country would set the Republic an example of good manners and good sense. We have no general election going on to excuse any such "bullying clack" as this, which, to our shame be it spoken, disfigures the leading columns of the Ministerial organ. The *Standard* is therefore absolutely without defence, and its language is an outrage upon the good feeling which should prevail between two great nations who are engaged in the discussion of a dispute like this of the fisheries.

The *Standard's* vaunting reference to ironclads—as if ironclads could at the utmost do more than singe Uncle Sam's beard—is made worse by the insolence of its allusion to the *Trent* affair. The British lion then, says this sapient chronicler, by no means came off second best. The inference being of course that the United States then were coerced into giving up the Confederate envoys by the roar of the British lion. Even if this were so, it would be folly to think that the United States to-day—powerful, wealthy, with fifty millions of citizens, in profound peace—is to be compared to the Northern States a quarter of a century since, when twenty millions of men engaged in a life and death struggle with fifteen millions of their fellow-countrymen, apparently on the verge of bankruptcy, had to face the prospect of a war with the British Empire—aided possibly by France.

The American view is expressed in Mr. Lowell's verses entitled "Jonathan to John," a perusal of which is respectfully recommended to the editor of the *Standard*. We quote only one stanza :—

> We give the critters back, John,
> 'Cos Abram thought 'twas right,
> It warn't your bullyin' clack, John,
> Provokin' us to fight.
> Ole Uncle J., sez he, "I guess
> We've a hard row," sez he,
> To hoe jest now, but thet somehow,
> May heppen to J. B.
> Ez wal ez you an' me!"

As the Tibetans will not attack us, we are about to attack them. Colonel Graham has 1,800 men and four mountain guns at Gnatong. Against them there are 15,000 Tibetans with artillery, ensconced in fortified mountain passes almost as high as the top of the Matterhorn. The weather is wet and tempestuous, and military operations are to be strictly confined to Sikkim. We await the next news with more anxiety than ever. At Gnatong we were safe against all Tibet. But it is a very different affair when we take the offensive. Our success only means the establishment of a new Gnatong at the Jelapla Pass, further from our base in India, nearer to the enemy's base in Tibet.

His excellency Dr. Stephan, Secretary of State in the Imperial German Post-office—to give him his full official title—is also the official philologist of the Empire. He is the Bismarck of the German language, and insists with pedantic severity upon the "purification" of every word and phrase used in the Post-office. He is credited with the authorship of all the new words now in use in that institution As "Telephon" is Greek, and not German, Dr. Stephan has substituted for it "Fernsprecher," or "far-speaker." As "poste-restante" is French, he has ordered "Post-lagernd" to be used in its stead, while "eingeschrieben" is to be used in future in place of "recommandirt." It is a pretty piece of irony that the eminent official cannot render himself, his title, his name, or his office in pure German. "Post" is not German, neither is "Secretary," nor is "State," nor is "Excellency," nor is "Doctor;" while his own surname, "Stephan," is as pure Greek as the "Telephon." If he were logically consistent he would call himself "Kranz" or "Garland."

For a decade past Parliament has legislated in a mild, indecisive way on the subject of bicycles, tricycles, and their riders. Now—when there is no longer any particular need to do so—it has legislated decisively. The new Local Government Act contains certain provisions in relation to cyclists, whose name at this day is legion. On and after the 1st of April, 1889, for example, it will be compulsory on all riders to have a lighted lamp on the front of their machines from one hour after sunset to one hour before daybreak. But every cyclist riding by night, who cares to avoid a possible lawsuit, carries a lamp already. It is further enjoined upon riders that they must give due warning—by whistle, horn, or bugle—when approaching any cart, carriage, horseman, or pedestrian walking in the middle of the road. This also the cyclist generally finds it prudent to do; only, if he happen to be a humourist, he is apt to delay giving his signal until he gets right against the ear of the pedestrian or under the flank of the horse. The disquieting effect of an unexpected blast upon the horn amuses him. It is perhaps the most sensible provision of the Act, as relating to cyclists, that it compels fair notice to be given at a fair distance.

It is a relief to know that all friction between the Eisteddfod Committee and the Wrexham Liberal Association is in a fair way to be removed. From the particulars of the arrangement now concluded, it appears that the quarrel between the two bodies was directed not so much towards getting a monopoly of Mr. Gladstone as towards getting the priority in the great man's attentions. The original plan was that Mr. Gladstone should address the Liberals first and the Eisteddfod second. It has now been settled that his address to the Liberals is to be sandwiched in between two visits to the Eisteddfod. What a pity it is that all domestic jealousies are not capable of an equally easy solution! But the solution was simplified in this case, we suppose, by the fact that between "Liberals" and "Welshmen" there is a distinction rather than a difference.

What a picture that is which the *Daily News* Odessa correspondent gives of the Russian convict steamer which is now on her way to Saghalien with 460 convicts on board, 160 of whom are murderers. The convicts are headed together in batches in iron-barred cages 25 to 40 feet long. The following detail for the preservation of discipline is somewhat gruesome reading :—

> Immediately outside the cages and attached to the under part of the deck overhead is a steam-pipe connected with the ship's boilers. Into these pipes are fitted screw nozzles at intervals of 12 feet. The object of the steam-pipe is to suppress any dangerous outbreak among the inmates of the cage. By means of a short hose, specially made to resist the steam heat, quickly attached to one of the steam-pipe nozzles, the turbulent convicts are readily quieted or parboiled. Strong water-jets have been found next to useless in allaying these occasional tumults.

The use of boiling water as a means of restoring discipline is not unknown in the English service, but it has seldom been so systematically provided for us as at Nijni-Novgorod.

The "Primrose Club" wants looking after. It has recently been circularizing the Government offices and informing the clerks therein "that the committee have agreed to allow a limited number of gentlemen holding official positions to be elected at the nominal subscription of one guinea." The following are the privileges—over and above ordinary club accommodation in London—to which this guinea is to entitle "gentlemen holding official positions :"

(1.) A club-house at Thames Ditton.
(2.) A band.
(3.) Three tickets for each Cinderella dance at Willis's Rooms.
(4.) Smoking concerts every month—

to say nothing of the society of Colonel Hughes-Hallett as a vice-president. Now, it is perfectly obvious that a guinea subscription could not cover all this. It is therefore clear either that the thing is a swindle—an hypothesis which the number of Tory leaders responsible for the club precludes—or that the said Tory leaders are embarking on what looks like a scheme of bribery and corruption in the Government offices.

We heartily commend the excellent example set by some friends of the poor in Dalston to the consideration of philanthropic individuals in other parts of the metropolis. As explained to Mr. Bros at the Dalston police-court, an attempt has been made to provide some amusement and recreation for the vast numbers of poor lads who are constantly found roaming about the streets, idle and uncared for. A temperance and athletic club has been opened, with a gymnasium attached; and already 500 lads have been received as members. An experiment of this kind must of necessity result in great and widespread good, both to the lads themselves and to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood. Mr. Freeman Wills has already succeeded in attracting hundred of youths to his Polytechnic at Finsbury, and can himself testify to the beneficial results of such an institution. All such movements have our sympathy, and we gladly act on the suggestion of Mr. Bros, the Dalston magistrate, that the press should give publicity to the present attempt to reclaim the youngsters.

Seaside tradespeople are proverbially exacting. Their profits have to be made in a couple of months. Good. But this does not interfere with a law as inexorable and rather more certain than the weather—that people will buy in the cheapest market: indeed, it is the very same law upon which the tradesman acts when he sells in the dearest; for "supply and demand" is a medal with two sides. Still, there is consternation at Margate. The visitors who cannot economize in lodgings seem resolved to do so in provisions. A Margate shopkeeper complained loudly last week that a greater weight of co-operative stores come down daily from London than was sold by the local traders. This is probably an exaggeration; but it means that the panic of impending change is in the air. And indeed there is no reason whatever why the co-operative stores should not open

branch establishments at all the great watering-places for three months every year, just like the bazaar booths and temporary restaurants. It is, however, very doubtful when the London co-operators once get into a place whether they will ever get out again. It is also certain that the lodging-house keepers, who are themselves less thriving out of the season, would be glad to get their own provisions cheap and good all the year round; and no *esprit de corps* in a town will long hold out against that temptation. No; if the local tradespeople want to be saved, they must themselves co-operate and cheapen.

"The Swiss persist," writes a correspondent, "in getting both money and fun out of the English during the tourist season. On Sunday last the boating-clubs of Basel and the neighbouring Rhine town held their yearly 'water-feast' upon the Rhine, when the prizes were given for rowing and swimming. If an observer were faithfully to record the impressions made upon him by the dress and manners of the members of the Rhein-Club Breite, the Rhein-Club Birsfelden, and the other 'clubs,' he would certainly declare that they were strongly tinctured with Anglomania. Not only the English name 'club,' which is used by most of these societies in preference to 'verein,' but all the arrangements, point to an English ideal, and are flattering to England. The Rhine follows the Thames at a very humble distance. Nevertheless, at a concert given by the united clubs on Sunday evening, no less than two out of the twelve recitations and songs given by the Swiss oarsmen were satirical jokes upon the dress and behaviour of our countrymen and our countrywomen. 'No 4,' performed by the Rhein Club of Birsfelden, was entitled 'Ein Engländer-Familie am Rheinfall,' and 'No. 11,' in which the English serving-man was handled as absurdly as his master, 'Der Engländer mit John auf dem Fischfang.'"

M. Lablache, the famous singer, has just given another instance of the proverbial absent-mindedness of great men. While he was staying at Naples King Humbert expressed a desire to make the artist's personal acquaintance. On entering the ante-chamber in the Palace the latter found that the gentlemen present were all personal acquaintances of his, and asked them to be allowed to keep his hat on, as he was suffering from a severe cold. A lively conversation was cut short by the entrance of a chamberlain announcing that the King would receive M. Lablache at once. In the momentary confusion the singer forgot that he was wearing his hat, took hold of another which had been placed on a chair near him, and went before his Majesty, who at the sight of him burst into a fit of uncontrollable laughter. Utterly confused, M. Lablache asked humbly to be informed of the reason of the King's merriment. "Let me ask you a question first," replied the King: "which is your hat—the one you are wearing on your head, or the one you carry in your hand?" "Confound it all!" exclaimed Lablache, joining in the laughter: "truly, two hats are too many for a fellow who has lost his head!"

"CAPTAIN SWIFT" AT THE HAYMARKET.

HIGHWAY robbery has always had a certain charm for the popular imagination. From Macheath and Jack Sheppard, nay, from Robin Hood downwards, the knights of the road have been treated in literature with a tolerance, not to say an enthusiasm, denied to the burglar and the pick-pocket. A thief who keeps a horse is held to belong to the aristocracy of his profession, just as among (comparatively) honest men the possession of a gig was once a mark of social superiority, and a bushranger (in popular estimation) is quite the most romantic variety of highwayman. In real life he is apt to be squalid and ruffianly, his manners unchivalrous, his language unchastened. It is a fallacy to suppose that he always keeps a horse; on the contrary, he is often a mere lurking footpad. The author of "Captain Swift," however, was not bound to take these degrading realities into account. The highwayman of romance has still a sufficient hold upon our imaginations to furnish forth an effective play; and the highwayman of romance now stirs our sympathies at the Haymarket, where of late the heaven-born forger was the hero of the hour.

The whole situation in Mr. Haddon Chambers's play is preposterous and incredible. An illegitimate child, brought up by poor but dishonest foster-parents, runs away to sea, turns bushranger in Australia, makes his pile, and then comes back to England possessed of the most polished manners and the most insinuating address. Where did he steal these qualities? They are not usually acquired in the bush, whether by fair means or foul. Arrived in London, he saves the life of the man his mother has married, and is thus introduced unwittingly into his mother's house. Here he encounters, first, a man whom he has attempted to rob in Australia, and second, an old playfellow, the son of the aforesaid poor but dishonest foster-parents. This is indeed a strange concatenation of circumstances to present to a confiding public; but the public *is* confiding: the story is told with spirit and conviction, and the result is a marked success. The play performed on Saturday evening is much better than the version tentatively produced at an afternoon performance some months ago. The motives are more closely welded, the "long arm of coincidence" is somewhat shortened, and the last act is very skilfully written up. For a first attempt (if first attempt it be) the play is certainly remarkable in respect of its adroit construction and nervous writing. Mr. Chambers has the art of making us forget (or at least forgive) the initial tax upon our credulity, which is one of the great secrets of play-writing. His actors, too, do him yeoman's service. Mr. Beerbohm Tree's playing, especially in the last act, is quite masterly. Mr. Tree is best, as a rule, in parts of elaborate disguise; but in this case he uses scarcely any make-up, yet produces the most vivid effects. Talking of disguise, by the way, Wilding should surely shave off his moustache in the last act. Mrs. Tree has seldom been seen to greater advantage than in the part of Stella Darbishire, which, without being exactly a strong part, is very charming. Lady Monckton's playing makes up in sincerity what it lacks in grace, and is at some points very moving. She has wisely abolished the bangle which produced such a disturbing effect at the first performance. Mr. Kemble plays the purblind old husband with his usual quiet skill; and Mr. Macklin, as the Queensland squatter proves himself a trustworthy comedian. Mr. Brookfield, in a striking but scarcely judicious make-up, plays the treacherous foster-brother with a good deal of power; and Mr. Allan is good as the detective. Minor parts are pleasantly filled by Miss Rose Leclercq, Mr. Fuller Mellish, and Miss Angela Cudmore, and the mounting is all that can be desired. When called upon for a speech at the close, Mr. Beerbohm Tree wisely confined himself to a few conventional words of thanks for the favourable reception of the play.

THE PARNELL EXPENSES FUND.

For the Parnell Fund we have received the following subscriptions:—

	£	s.	d.
A Lover of Justice	5	5	0
E. Maberly	5	0	0

and a promise of a subscription from Mr. J. Seymour Trower.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—In reference to the question you ask in your issue of yesterday's date, I am pleased to be able to inform your readers that the fund initiated in this town is progressing most favourably, and that the idea of making it the centre of a National Fund has so far met with cordial support from all parts of England, Scotland, and Wales. At our first committee meeting yesterday, though our appeals had only been posted some three days, subscriptions to the extent of nearly £700 had come in. We have sent a circular asking the co-operation of every Liberal association and club in Great Britain, and also to every member of Parliament sympathizing with the Irish policy of Mr. Gladstone. From the latter many subscriptions from £10 to £50 have already come in, and we decided yesterday that the first list of subscribers should be published next Friday in your issue and that of the *Daily News*. I am prepared to send posters and other printed matter, and to give any information on application.—Yours truly,

EDW. EVANS, Hon. Sec.

Reform Club, Dale-street, Liverpool, August 31.

DEAR MR. EVANS,—I beg to hand you herewith a cheque for £20 for the Parnell Expenses Fund. It is with very keen pleasure, though entirely without surprise, that I have seen in the papers to-day the statement quoted from Mr. Gladstone's article in the forthcoming *Nineteenth Century*, that in the unanimous judgment of the Cabinet of 1882 Mr. Parnell was not associated with crime. Mr. Parnell is now endeavouring to prove to the world what was proved to the satisfaction of the Cabinet six years ago—he is not accused of association with crime at any later date—and I take it that the object of your committee is, as far as money can do it, to put him on fair and equal terms with his wealthy, powerful, and unscrupulous antagonists. With this object I am in cordial sympathy. You tell me that it is your wish to receive gifts in large numbers rather than large individual contributions. I have no doubt that your wish will be realized, for the vast majority among us, whether Liberal or Tory, are at all times lovers of fair play.—Yours faithfully, (Signed),

JOHN T. BRUNNER.

Winnington Old Hall, Northwich, August 31.

MR. BRADLAUGH'S LEGAL EXPENSES.

Mr. George Anderson, treasurer, sends us the Bradlaugh Fund subscription list up to date.

Subscriptions previously acknowledged.....£579 8 6.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Z. R. Ford	5	0	0	D. Francombe	0	5	0
Mrs. M. M. Dilke	5	0	0	J. E. W.	0	4	0
Mrs. Cotton	3	3	0	T. O. S.	0	1	0
*A. H. G.	1	1	0	From *Pall Mall Gazette*	30	0	0
George Thwaites	0	10	6				

* A. H. G. promises a cheque annually.

We have to acknowledge the following subscriptions received since our last list:—

	£	s.	d.
Sir T. H. Farrer	25	0	0
H. Wedgwood	2	2	0
Miss Bradley	1	0	0

Sir,—I beg to enclose a cheque for £25 in acknowledgment of the good fight fought by Mr. Bradlaugh in the cause of uprightness and sincerity.—You obedient servant,

T. H. FARRER.

Abinger Hall, Dorking, September 2, 1888.

Sir,—I have little sympathy either with the opinions or politics of Mr. Bradlaugh; but he has won an important point for religious freedom at the cost of a heavy debt, towards which I beg to inclose £2 2s.

H. WEDGWOOD.

31, *Queen Anne-street, W., September* 2, 1888.

THE PROBLEM FOR THE NEW VICEROY OF INDIA.

ONE of the most important articles in the September reviews is that by Sir W. W. Hunter on "The Present Problem in India," to which the editor of the *Contemporary* rightly gives the place of honour in his review.

THE NATURE OF THE PROBLEM.

The problem in question, though difficult to solve is easy to state. It is simply to give effect to the promise which marks what may be called the Victorian era in Indian policy. "It is our will," so ran the famous proclamation of 1858, "that, so far as may be, our subjects, of whatever race or creed, be freely and impartially admitted to offices in our service, the duties of which they may be qualified by their education, ability, and integrity duly to discharge." The words were liberal and categorical enough in themselves, but they have been made even more decisive and far-reaching by the interpretations which successive Viceroys have publicly placed upon them. "Fit yourselves for the fulfilment of the Sovereign's promise," they have said to the people of India, "and that promise shall be fulfilled." "The people and Princes of India claim that, in different ways, they have done their parts. They now ask, in their different ways, that England shall do her part." But that, Sir W. W. Hunter goes on to point out, is not all; "for we have not only given pledges which we are asked to fulfil, we have also nurtured aspirations which we are expected to satisfy." There is a grave eloquence in Sir W. Hunter's statement of this point, which recalls the language as well as the principles of the best English statesmanship:—

> We have chosen as our school-books for India the splendid narratives of English freedom; we have compelled the university youth to study the great masters of English national eloquence. The list of works officially prescribed for the colleges of India is in itself an education in political rights. And we could not have done otherwise. For the English language, if expurgated of the language of liberty, would be no vehicle for the education of a people. During a full generation, according to the Asiatic span of life, we have forced upon the educated classes of India the political ideas of England. Is it any wonder they should now demand some of the political institutions of Englishmen?

WHY THE PROBLEM PRESSES FOR SOLUTION.

Here then is the problem. It presses for solution from the inside, from its own inherent weight; but it is also being pressed upon us from the outside by various influences which Sir W. Hunter proceeds to enumerate: (1) The Indian National Congress, an assemblage of six hundred deputies, coming together at a great personal outlay and at much personal self-sacrifice from all the provinces, to state their political wants, and each one of them claiming to be the duly authorized mouthpiece of a town or district or local electoral body, is a phenomenon never before witnessed in India, and of grave import to all serious men. (2) Coupled with this strange phenomenon of a spontaneous Native Parliament in India is the recent establishment of an Indian political agency in London. (3) And these two forces are backed up by a native Indian press, able and influential as it has never been before; and (4) by an hitherto unprecedented interest in Indian affairs on the part of the English press and public. A problem which calls for solution in itself, and which has such allies as these, cannot be shelved much longer.

THE PLANKS IN THE "NATIONAL INDIAN" PLATFORM.

Fortunately for the new Viceroy he knows exactly what the people of India want, for their demands have been formulated with commendable precision by the Congress. They are these:—(1) The complete separation of the executive and judicial functions, so that in no case should a man be prosecuted and tried by the same officer; (2) some form of effective outside control over the financial administration; (3) tentative introduction of the elective principle into the Legislative Councils; (4) the right of asking questions to be conceded to the Indian Legislature; (5) partial repeal of the Arms Act, so that large farmers, &c., may have some means of defence against wild beasts; (6) establishment of military colleges, and of a system of native volunteering; (7) the age of admission to the covenanted Civil Service to be raised, and examination for the *judicial* branch of it to be held in India as well as in England. This is a moderate platform in itself, but the Congress is more moderate still in only asking that a Royal Commission should be appointed before which the "planks" aforesaid should be laid.

THE MASTER OF BALLIOL'S TRIBUTE TO LORD LANSDOWNE.

Such is the problem. Not the least interesting parts of Sir W. Hunter's article are the guarded passages in which he suggests the hope that Lord Lansdowne will prove equal to its wise solution. The path of wisdom lies in the gradual and tentative concession of political liberties to the Indian people. "Mr. Jowett," says Sir W. Hunter, "in the felicitous speech in which, on behalf of his Balliol brethren, he bade the new Viceroy God-speed, laid his finger on the root difficulty of Anglo-Indian rule. India, he said, is an Asiatic country which cannot be altogether governed by Asiatic methods. The Master's fine touch was felt in the word *altogether*." Will Lord Lansdowne show an equally felicitous touch in translating the phrase into policy? The Master of Balliol thinks he will: "The cheers which answered the Master of Balliol's sketch of his old pupil's character had therefore a depth of meaning which seldom attaches to after-dinner applause. 'He is one of those few men,' said Mr. Jowett in wishing Lord Lansdowne farewell, 'who can understand popular feeling and sympathize with it, without being carried away by it.'"

THE FINEST TOWN VIEWS IN ENGLAND.

A correspondent writes:—"Has any one suggested the view of Norwich from Mousehold Heath? There can be few finer, embracing as it does the whole of the amphitheatre in which the city stands, with its forty churches (more or less), its Norman castle, its cathedral, with a spire second only to Salisbury in height, standing as it does in the midst of its own lands, which have been until now preserved from the desecration of the builder, and which are bounded on the north and east by the crystal-clear waters of the River Wensum."

At Home and Abroad.

The will of the late Emperor Frederick will shortly be published. It is reported that in one passage of his last testament his Majesty declares the extension of popular rights to be the strongest bond of union between the nation and the monarchy.

M. Caillard, Director-General of the Egyptian Customs, is engaged with other officials in negotiations for establishing another weekly service of mails between Egypt and Europe by the Piræus and Brindisi.

It has been decided that a line of steamers shall be established between France and the French Congo. The boats will leave Havre every two months, touching at Bordeaux, and calling at all the French West African possessions.

The illuminations on both banks of the Bosphorus on Friday, to celebrate the anniversary of the Sultan's accession, were on a grander scale than usual, because of the presence of the Duke of Edinburgh. His Royal Highness left Constantinople yesterday.

The Emperor of Austria paid a visit on Saturday to the Czarina at the Villa Cumberland. He subsequently called on the Princess of Wales. The distinguished visitors all lunched together, after which his Majesty took his departure. The Czarina left in the evening for Russia.

The monument erected in commemoration of the battle of Castillon in 1453, which resulted in the defeat of the British forces under Talbot, and put an end to the hundred years' war between England and France, was unveiled at Bordeaux yesterday.

The lady visitor whose body was found in Water-lane, Eastbourne, has been identified as Mrs. Caroline Lewis, of Sutherland-avenue, Maida-vale, London. At the inquest held on Saturday the jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

A dock labourer, named Neill, living at Garston, near Liverpool, is in custody for the murder of his wife, whom, it is alleged, he jumped upon and tried to roast alive on Wednesday. Insensibility ended in death on Saturday night.

King Humbert unveiled at Ravenna on Saturday monuments to the Martyrs to Liberty and to Anita, wife of Garibaldi. On his Majesty's departure from the town there was another outburst of popular enthusiasm, and it was noticed that in the crowd were a number of Garibaldians, who wore red shirts.

Mr. E. Stanhope, M.P., speaking at Stickney, Lincolnshire, on Saturday, said it would be most satisfactory to him and his colleagues to learn that the impartial tribunal which had been appointed had found the Irish members, with whom he was in the habit of sitting in the House of Commons, innocent of the atrocious crimes with which they had been charged.

A Great Northern bogie engine exploded while standing in Sleaford Station on Saturday evening. The engine had just arrived with a passenger train from Grantham for Boston, and was well filled with passengers, who, terrified by the report, made their escape through the windows of the carriages. There was no loss of life.

A cyclonic storm, accompanied by severe rain, recently visited Calcutta and other portions of Bengal. The wind at Saugor registered a velocity of seventy-five miles an hour. Very heavy rain has since continued, and throughout Bengal and Northern India floods have ensued. The crops in some parts are greatly damaged.

An inquest was held at Fernilee Gunpowder Mills on Saturday concerning the death of Thomas Ford, in connection with the recent gunpowder explosion. The jury would not allow the managing directors of the company to be present, and returned a verdict that the deceased died through being crushed, but that the explosion was attributable entirely to culpable neglect in the management.

A man, named Thomas Parry, committed suicide in Birkenhead Main Bridewell yesterday. He was arrested on a charge of being drunk and disorderly, and placed in a cell, where he went to sleep. The officer in charge went round shortly after midnight, and found everything right, but on going round again he found the man suspended by his necktie to the bars of the cell window, and quite dead.

Mr. E. R. Pearce Edgcumbe, a Dorchester banker, and the adopted Liberal candidate for Cambridge, has purchased an estate of 300 acres at Martinstown, near Dorchester, for the purpose of letting it out in small holdings, ranging in extent from five to fifteen acres, to small owners desirous of acquiring land. The land, which is situated near Dorchester and Weymouth, was bought by Mr. Pearce Edgcumbe for £5,050.

At Dorking on Saturday the Rev. E. J. Hammond, Congregational minister, of Abinger, was summoned for refusing to have his child vaccinated. Defendant said he had in his possession a copy of a medical certificate showing that in 1883 the death of one of his children was directly attributable to vaccination. The chairman said that had nothing to do with the case. He therefore fined him 10s., and if he came there again the full penalty would be enforced.

A serious explosion took place on Saturday at Messrs. Guinness's Brewery, Dublin, and caused severe injuries to nine men, besides considerable destruction of property. The explosion occurred in the ice-engine-room, where ice is manufactured by ether. By some mischance a stream of this highly inflammable liquid escaped from the engine and came in contact with a gas jet close by, causing the explosion.

The reports received from the country as to the opening of the partridge-shooting season on Saturday, the 1st, are variable; but they mostly agree that the backwardness of the harvest has, generally, interfered very greatly with the success of sportsmen. Some good bags, however, were made in favoured districts. There was an early demand as usual for birds at Leadenhall-market for London hotels, and 8s. a brace for some young ones was obtained.

Frederick Saunders, fifty-seven, was brought up at Woolwich, on Saturday, charged with burglariously entering the house of Enos Read, at East Wickham on the 14th ult. The prosecutor, who had armed himself with a revolver, found the prisoner in his house at two o'clock in the morning, and, observing him, place his hand to his breast in a suspicious manner, shot him in the leg. Since then the accused had been in Woolwich Hospital. He was remanded for a week.

A meeting of the general committee of the Birmingham Musical Festival was held on Saturday, the Duke of Norfolk presiding, when Mr. Jaffray, chairman of the orchestral committee, while remarking that the letter of Mr. Milward to Sir Arthur Sullivan was sent, on the face of it, not as an expression of private regret, but on behalf of the gentleman charged with the orchestral arrangements, said he hoped the incident would now be forgotten, and expressed his regret if anything in the arrangements for the production of Sir Arthur's great work had given him annoyance.

COLONEL GRAHAM'S FORCE TO ATTACK THE TIBETANS.

THE WAITING AND WATCHING POLICY ABANDONED.

A Calcutta telegram to the *Times* says:—All the reinforcements have now arrived at Gnatong. The weather has been very wet and tempestuous. This may possibly have influenced the Tibetans in postponing the threatened attack. Colonel Graham's force at Gnatong now numbers 1,800 and four mountain guns. He will proceed at once to adopt offensive operations and attack the fortified positions of the Tibetans, with the view of immediately expelling them from Sikkim. The watching and waiting policy has failed; so it has been determined to endeavour to force a speedy issue by putting forth our military power and driving the Tibetans, by simultaneously attacking them on all points, to retire over the Sikkim frontier into the confines of Tibet.

This change of policy has been rendered very necessary by recent incursions into the Japhu Valley, which runs at right angles to the Jelap and Pembering Passes. To allow these to continue unpunished would necessarily act most injuriously on our relations with Nepaul and Bhotan, and would tend to strengthen the endeavours of the Tibet authorities to confederate all the frontier Powers in hostile array against the Indian Government. The military operations, although henceforward active instead of merely defensive, will be strictly confined to Sikkim. At present no intention is entertained of carrying the war into the enemy's country. If hereafter the authority of China and Tibet prove still impotent, and the Tibetans persist in continuing their present attitude of insolent and unprovoked aggression, our hands may be forced, and the Government, in absolute self-defence, may be compelled to countenance a campaign in Tibetan territory.

WATERSPOUTS IN THE STATES.—NINETEEN LIVES LOST.

The town of Hot Springs, Arkansas, was partly destroyed on Thursday night by a waterspout, which drowned thirteen persons. Five bodies have been recovered from the *débris* of collapsed buildings. The loss of property is estimated at £20,000. A cloud burst at Beaver Creek, Pueblo county, Colorado, on Tuesday night, and drowned six cowboys who were sleeping on a bank. A breast of water 6ft. deep swept them down the stream, carrying everything in its path. One boy saved himself by clinging to the branches of a tree.

THE REBELLION IN AFGHAN TURKESTAN.

Ishak Khan's rebellion in Afghan Turkestan is not believed on the frontier to be likely to succeed. The whole force under his command amounted to about 2,000 infantry and some 6,000 irregular cavalry. Of these, two regiments despatched by Ishak to Maimena have stood firm in their allegiance to the Ameer, while the garrison at Balkh has refused to join in the revolt.

The following, writes the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, is stated to be the immediate history of the rebellion so far as the facts are known: The Ameer summoned various Governors from beyond the Hindoo Koosh to Cabul. Ishak Khan thereupon induced the Wali of Maimena and some headmen to visit him at headquarters, when he unfolded the plan of revolt. The Wali apparently fell in with it. Emissaries were sent to Maimena to suborn the garrison. These messengers, named Koindil and Shaibat Khan, failed, and were arrested by troops and sent to Herat. Meanwhile the Governor of the Murghab district, on hearing the news of the revolt, proceeded to Maimena and assumed the command until Rustam Ali, with reinforcements for Herat, arrived. Abdulla Jan, Governor of Badakshan, who halted on the way to Cabul, took measures to prevent Ishak from interfering with the Badakshanis. The Ameer has pushed forward troops to Bamian. Ishak is thus threatened on three sides.

FEMALE EDUCATION IN INDIA.

The Duchess of Connaught distributed the prizes at Poonah on Wednesday to the students of the Female Training College. Lord Reay, in addressing the meeting, thanked the Duchess for distributing the prizes, and paid a high compliment to the retiring lady superintendent for the valuable services she had rendered to the college. She might justly lay claim to being the pioneer of female education in Western India. The Duke of Argyll in 1869 had said that female education in the Bombay Presidency was a reality among the Parsees and a pretence among the Hindoos. Lord Reay could now say it was beginning to be a reality among Hindoos. At the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition out of fourteen prizes seven have been carried off by women.

A WASHINGTON MEMORIAL.

The centenary of Washington's taking the oath of office is April 30, 1889, and the joint resolution of the New York Legislature in relation to a monument in Fairmount Park has been sent to the Governors of each of the thirteen original States. Congress is to be asked to erect the memorial, which will bear the names of the signers and framers of the Declaration of Independence. Each State is urged to send representatives to a meeting, for the purpose of getting up a petition to Congress on the matter.

CHINA'S REJECTION OF THE AMERICAN TREATY.

The New York correspondent of the *Standard* writes:—The rejection by China of the draft Treaty with the United States for regulating the immigration of Chinese into this country is attributed to amendments having been introduced by the Senate into the text upon which Mr. Secretary Bayard and the Chinese Minister Chang had agreed. The ostensible cause of the Senate's amendments was a desire to prevent new Chinese immigrants entering the United States by means of the pretence that they were merely returning after a temporary visit to China. It is also suggested that British influence has been exercised against the treaty, which empowered the United States to do substantially what China protested against to Great Britain as an unfriendly act when it was done by Australia. Probably fresh domestic legislation to enforce the existing treaty with greater stringency may be expected.

ANOTHER PERILOUS BALLOON TRIP.

A perilous balloon trip was made on Saturday evening from Clarendonia Grounds, at Leicester, by Mdlle. Leona Dare, Signor Spelterini, and an assistant. A strong wind rocked the balloon very violently. Spelterini and his assistant were in the car, but the lady hung on to a trapeze under the car. The balloon, having shot away rapidly over the town, travelled eastward; and, owing to the lateness of the hour, darkness was fast coming on before the aeronauts could descend. An effort was made to alight near Great Dalby, but the grappling iron failed to hold, and the strong wind carried the balloon bumping along over fields and through hedges for two miles. In order to avoid contact with buildings, it had to be lightened to enable it to reascend. At the next descent the grappling iron held, and the party safely alighted. All three were very much shaken and bruised.

THE KING AND QUEEN OF SERVIA

POSTPONEMENT OF THE TRIAL.

King Milan telegraphed on Saturday from Toblach requesting the Consistorial Court of Belgrade to adjourn the trial of his divorce suit for three months. At the same time his Majesty ordered that the Queen's answer to the petition which was lodged with the court on Thursday should be communicated to him. The court granted the application for adjournment, but before it rose M. Pirotschanatz, the Queen's counsel, declared that he must insist on Queen Nathalie's legal right to appear before the court in person.

"In face of this declaration," writes the Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, "it is rather hard to understand the confused official *communiqué* from Servia, which says, first, that no orders have ever been given to stop the Queen's entrance into Servia; secondly, that there never has been a question of the Queen's return to Servia; and thirdly, that the Queen's purpose of defending her cause personally before the court can have no chance of success, inasmuch as the laws forbid the King, Queen, and members of the Royal family from pleading in person. The contention of M. Pirotschanatz is that the King cannot plead in person before the civil courts, since justice is administered in his name, but that he can be cited like any ordinary person before an ecclesiastical court if he has accepted its jurisdiction. Further, he says, that while the law absolves the Queen and members of the Royal family from appearing in court, it does not forbid them to do so if they desire it."

Some of the King's friends say (adds the same correspondent) that his Majesty will probably amend his petition by adding a great many fresh allegations. There are opinions that the adjournment of the trial must betoken a half-formed intention of abandoning the petition. King Milan and his son, Prince Alexander left Toblach yesterday for Vienna, whence they will proceed to Adelsberg, near Trieste, to visit the famous stalactite grotto, and then go on to Abbazia for a stay of two or three days. Queen Nathalie passed through Vienna on Saturday on her way to Bucharest.

THE BRUTAL MURDER IN WHITECHAPEL.

WHAT THE POLICE THINK ABOUT THE CRIME.

The murder committed in the early hours of Friday morning of Mary Ann Nicholls has so many points of similiarity with the murders of the two other women in the same neighbourhood—one, Martha Turner, as recently as August 7, and the other less than twelve months previously—that the police admit their belief that the three crimes are the work of one individual. All three women were of the same class, and each of them was so poor that robbery could have formed no motive for the crime. The three murders were committed within a distance of 200 yards of each other. The husband visited the mortuary on Saturday and on viewing the corpse, identified it as that of his wife, from whom he had been separated eight years. He stated that she was nearly forty-four years of age. The husband, who was greatly affected, exclaimed on recognizing the body, "I forgive you, as you are, for what you have been to me."

Inspector Helson yesterday evening said that the report that blood-stains were found leading from Brady-street to Buck's-row was not true. The place was examined by Sergeant Enright and himself on Friday morning, and neither blood-stains nor wheel-marks found to indicate that the body had been deposited where found, the murder being committed elsewhere. Both himself and Inspector Abberline, indeed, had come to the conclusion that it was committed on the spot. That conclusion was fortified by the post-mortem examination made by Dr. Llewellyn. At first the small quantity of blood found on the spot suggested that the woman was murdered in a neighbouring house. Dr. Llewellyn, however, is understood to have satisfied himself that the great quantity of blood which must have followed the gashes in the abdomen flowed into the abdominal cavity, but he maintains his opinion that the first wounds were those in the throat, and they would have effectually prevented any screaming. It is, moreover, considered unlikely that the woman could have entered a house, have been murdered, and have been removed to Buck's-row within a period of an hour and a quarter. The inquest is to be resumed to-day. The deceased, it is understood, will be buried to-morrow.

THE SUICIDE OF A METHODIST MINISTER.

The deputy coroner for West Kent held an inquest at Dartford on Saturday on the body of the Rev. W. Dunham, who committed suicide by hanging. Mrs. Dunham said her husband was forty-six years of age and was a Primitive Methodist minister at Dartford. He was on happy terms with his family and congregation, but had lately appeared to be much depressed in spirits, though he did not mention the cause of it to her. On returning from a drive on Thursday evening he went to the Sunday school adjoining his chapel, and there hanged himself. The Rev. J. C. Wenn, of Gravesend, superintendent of the Primitive Methodist circuit, said the deceased had altered greatly since the death of his first wife in January, 1887, and had lately shunned all intercourse with his friends. About three years ago he lent some money, and lost it, and that also appeared to depress him. After further evidence, the jury returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide while mentally deranged. It was stated that the deceased had occupied important stations at Hull, Grantham, Goole, and elsewhere.

ILLITERACY IN SOUTH-EASTERN ENGLAND.

Mr. Stokes, the Chief Inspector of the Education Department for the south-eastern division of England, reports as follows as to the ratio of male to female illiteracy:—In comparative illiteracy, as tested by marks instead of names in the registers of marriage, the three counties of the south-eastern division hold respectable places. Indeed, the females of Surrey and Sussex head the list with the smallest number of marks in place of names. Kent falls somewhat behind, nor are the males in either of the counties so distinguished as the females for ability to write their names. A comparison of the sexes in this matter shows that the women surpass the men by 2.4 per cent. in Kent, by 2.6 in Surrey, and by no less than 4.1 in Sussex. Why this should be so must be matter of conjecture. Perhaps as the greater number of schools in the three counties are small mixed schools under mistresses, the girls remain at school longer than the boys, and acquire the art of writing in more lasting fashion; perhaps in an agricultural population the women, following indoor occupations, preserve by practice the power to write, which the men lose while working outside. In London the advantage is the other way, and more men than women sign their names at marriage.

The popularity of FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA is rapidly increasing, and where once tried its delicious flavour and agreeable qualities secure for it a permanent place in the household dietary. Highly recommended, by many eminent physicians, for young children and delicate persons to whom tea is injurious. Ask your Grocer for a sample and book of Testimonials.

FOURTH EDITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

DESTRUCTIVE EARTHQUAKE IN NEW ZEALAND.

WELLINGTON, Sept. 1.—A serious earthquake, which was felt throughout both islands, occurred in New Zealand this morning. There were five distinct shocks, extending over the space of nearly half an hour.

At Christchurch the spire of the cathedral was destroyed, and other buildings were damaged. The inhabitants at first fled from their homes, but returned later when the danger appeared over.

Another shock has since been reported from Westport, on the south-west coast of the Nelson district.

CHRISTCHURCH, Sept. 3.—An examination of the cathedral here shows that the effects of Saturday's earthquake were not so disastrous as at first thought, the spire being only partially destroyed. Many chimneys fell in various parts of the town, but as far as known there has been no loss of life.

DISASTROUS AND FATAL FIRE IN BALTIMORE.

SEVEN FIREMEN KILLED.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 2.—A row of warehouses in Sharp-street, Baltimore bounded by Lombard-street and Pratt-street, one of the finest block of buildings in the city, has been destroyed by fire. While the fire was at its height the drug warehouse of Messrs. Winkelman suddenly fell in and seven firemen were killed. The loss of property was estimated at £300,000.

THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Mr. Bayard, Secretary of State, has not yet received any advices confirming the announcement that the Chinese Government has refused to ratify the treaty with the United States restricting immigration.

RUSSIA AND BULGARIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 3.—It is stated here in official circles that the Russian Government will maintain an impassive attitude in regard to the Bulgarian agitation in Macedonia, considering that the conduct of the Bulgarians towards Russia does not deserve any effort on the part of the latter to turn them from an adventurous enterprise which may result to their own detriment.

THE TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

The Trade Union Congress was opened at Bradford to-day, and yesterday special sermons for the delegates were preached in one of the local churches and in one of the Wesleyan chapels. A question has arisen regarding the admission to the Congress of Miss Black, secretary to the Women's Trade Council. On Saturday night there was a meeting of the executive committee of the Labour Electoral Association, an organization established at Swansea last year. The London section of the association was severely criticized by several speakers for the active part its members had taken in the elections at Ayr, Thanet, and Southampton. The subjects to be discussed during the week are the Employers' Liability Bill, 1888, the amendment of the law of limited liability, certificates of competency for men in charge of steam engines and boilers, the desirability of increasing the number of factory and workshop inspectors, co operation and its relation to trade unionism, labour representation in Parliament, the proposed International Trade Union Congress, and the eight hours' question.

THE PARNELL EXPENSES FUND.

The Liverpool Committee have issued an appeal to the Liberal Associations of England, Scotland, and Wales, and also to the Liberal members of Parliament who approve of the Irish policy of Mr. Gladstone, and have already received encouraging replies. At the weekly meeting at the close of last week the receipt of about £700 was reported. Two gentlemen sent £100 each, and there were various amounts from £10 to £25. The committee are anxious, however, that the area of subscribers should be as large as possible, and any subscription, however small, is gladly received. Replies have been received from all parts of the kingdom promising support,

BURGLARY AT THE HAMPSTEAD POST OFFICE.

Last night between ten and eleven o'clock the post-office at Fortune-green, Hampstead, was burglariously entered and postal orders, stamps, and money to the value of about £120 were stolen. It is stated that the person in charge of the office had occasion to leave for about half an hour, and on his return the place was found in the greatest confusion. It is supposed that he must have been watched when leaving by the burglars, who then effected an entrance at the back of the premises, where some fastenings were found to have been forced. The thieves got clear away with their booty, and up to the present no clue has been obtained.

SUNDAY OPENING OF SALFORD FREE LIBRARIES.

Yesterday was the first day of the Sunday opening of the public libraries in Salford. The attendance was not very large. The hours were from two o'clock to nine, the same hours as in Manchester. At Peel Park there were 35 visitors during the first hour, 41 the next hour, 39 from four o'clock to five, 32 between five and six, 26 between six and seven, and 59 from seven to eight. Very few books were asked for, the visitors occupying themselves mainly with magazines and newspapers. At the branch library in Regent-road the number of visitors up to seven o'clock was about 90. A special room is set apart in this library for boys, and between five o clock and seven 14 boys made use of it. At the Greengate branch, which stands in the heart of working Salford, the attendance had reached 128 at eight o'clock. To the 128 18 books were issued—such books as "Robinson Crusoe," "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "Under Two Flags," the *Illustrated London News*, "The Old Curiosity Shop," "Household Medicine," and the "Encyclopædia." The Pendleton branch had the worst attendance of all. During the first hour nobody came. Between two o'clock and three there was one visitor, and up to eight o'clock there was never more than half a dozen people in the room.

THE TERRIBLE MURDER IN WHITECHAPEL.

RESUMED INQUEST TO-DAY.

Mr. Wynne E. Baxter this morning resumed the inquiry at the Working Lads' Institute in Whitechapel-road into the circumstances attending the death of Mary Ann Nichoils, who was found horribly mutilated at Buck's-row, Whitechapel, on Friday morning by police-constable Neil.

The first witness called was Inspector John Spratling, who stated that at half-past four on Friday, while in Hackney-road, he first heard of the murder. He went to the police-station and then proceeded to the spot. There was a slight stain of blood between the stones. The body had been removed to the mortuary, and there, while taking a description of the deceased's garments, he discovered the injury to the abdomen. He sent for Dr. Llewellyn. There was not a great quantity of blood. The skin of the woman was clean, but there was no evidence of its having been washed. Dr. Llewellyn subsequently came and examined the body. The deceased's linsey dress, ulster, and chemise were stained with blood, but he did not notice blood on any of the other garments. He was not present when the body was stripped. Witness had carefully examined Buck's-row, and the neighbourhood to see if he could find any weapon or any blood-stains on the morning of the murder, but could not find either. A gateman was on duty at the Great Eastern Railway all night, and his box was between fifty and sixty yards from where the deceased was found, but he heard no screams. Witness also spoke to several other persons in the neighbourhood, but no one had heard any screaming. Mrs. Green, whose room overlooked the spot, was walking about her bedroom between three and a quarter past on the morning of the murder, but heard nothing.

The foreman of the jury: Was there any other constable on duty on the morning in question who would pass near the spot besides P.C. Neil, who found the body? No; the nearest constable to the spot in his division would be in Praed-street. In reply to other questions, witness said he did not notice that the clothes were cut. His impression was that the woman was murdered with her clothes on.

Henry Tomkins, of 12 Coventry-street, Bethnal-Green, a slaughterer in the employ of Mr. Barber, said he was at work all night on Thursday. He started work between eight and nine on Thursday night, and left off at about 4.20 on Friday last. Witness, after leaving the slaughter-house went to Buck's-row with Police-constable Thain. There were two others besides himself who were at work in the slaughter-house, namely, James Mumford and Charles Britton. Witness and Britton left the slaughterhouse at 12.20 and remained away until 1 A.M. None of them left afterwards until 4.20 on Friday morning. They were all quiet in the slaughter-house until two o'clock. The gates were all open. He heard no noise after he returned at one o'clock. He saw no one pass except the policeman at 4.15 A.M. There were several men and women in Whitechapel-road as he passed there at one o'clock on the morning in question. If any one had called for assistance at the spot where the deceased was found he would not have heard it, as the slaughterhouse was too far away. When they heard of the murder witness and Mumford ran to the spot. Briton came on later. The doctor was there when witness arrived and three or four policemen. He believed there were also two men there but did not know who they were. He remained at the spot until the body was taken away. At that time there were ten or a dozen persons there.

By the jury: He heard no vehicles pass the slaughter-house that morning when he returned at one o'clock.

A MONUMENT TO LAMB AND COWPER.

A monument is to be placed in the church at Edmonton, with which the charming essayist was so closely connected, to the memory of Charles Lamb, and also to the memory of the poet Cowper, whose diverting history of John Gilpin has made the name of Edmonton known all over the world. The monument, says a London correspondent, will be the gift of Mr. Joshua Butterworth, vice-president of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society. The idea originated in a recent visit of the society to the church, when it was felt that the connection of the poet and the essayist with the place ought to be commemorated. The monument has been designed by Mr. Thomas Milbourn, the hon. secretary of the society.

WHERE WHITTIER SPENDS HIS TIME.

According to a writer in the *Leisure Hour*, the aged poet Whittier spends half his time at an estate and farm of about eighty-five acres, the property of some cousins of the poet, of whose household he is an essential part. The house is old-fashioned, with a sort of Doric colonnade, and looks out upon intensely characteristic New England scenery. Just below the window is a green and bosky dell. The rest of his time the poet spends at his home at Amesbury, a manufacturing town of about 8,000 inhabitants, some thirty miles from Danvers.

Cardinal Manning, it was ascertained this morning, was only detained in doors yesterday by a slight cold, and he is now better.

Mr. William Rowe, has engaged a special balloon from the Balloon Society, and will ascend from the Alexandra Palace grounds this afternoon at four o'clock to test the humidity of the atmosphere at different altitudes.

The latest bulletin received at the Bishop's Palace, St. Asaph, states that Dr. Hughes still lies in an unconscious state at Crieff.

The Dean of St. Asaph, who preached yesterday at Abergele writes:—Mr. Evans, the vicar, says there is no truth whatever in the rumour that he has been appointed to succeed me. I do not resign till January.

It was decided at a private meeting of the managing committee of the Liberal Association for the Kingswinford division of the county of Stafford, held on Saturday night, to bring forward a Liberal candidate for the Division.

The death of Mdme. Blanche Cole, at the comparatively early age of thirty-seven, removes from the concert-room a graceful, accomplished, and popular vocalist. The deceased lady was the wife of Mr. Sidney Naylor, the well-known pianist.

The family of the late Rev. John Turner, formerly curate of Whitby, who reside in the neighbourhood of Bradford, have given £3,000 towards the completion, according to the original design, of the new church of St. Hilda, West Cliff, Whitby, recently opened by the Archbishop of York.

A special meeting of the general council of the Central Finsbury Liberal and Radical Association has been called for this evening "to consider the demand for a division made on the declaration of the number of votes given for Mr. Eve and Mr. Naoroji respectively," and to take the final vote as to who should be the selected candidate of the association.

THE HORRORS OF A RUSSIAN CONVICT SHIP.

CAGED CRIMINALS EN ROUTE TO SAGHALIEN.

Furnished with the necessary permit from the port authorities (writes the Odessa correspondent of the *Daily News*), I was enabled this morning to inspect the internal arrangements of the Russian convict transport *Nizhni-Novgorod*, which sails hence this evening with 460 criminal déportés for the Russian penal island of Saghalien.

The *Nizhni-Novgorod* is an iron steamer of about 3,800 tons burthen, and is specially fitted as a convict transport. With a full complement of convicts the vessel carries 652. The officers and crew number eighty, exclusive of a marine convoy escort of sixty-two men, specially chosen for this duty. The iron-barred compartments, or cages in which the convicts are confined run parallel, fore and aft, on either side the upper and lower 'tween-decks. The iron bars, an inch thick, of these cages and the woodwork in which they are set are heavily and solidly constructed. The cages are of unequal capacity and length, but have a uniform height of seven and a half feet. The more desperate characters are manacled and chained to iron staples in their berths, from which they are released when necessary. The greater number, although retaining the waist and ankle shackles, of light construction, have the freedom of traversing the length of the compartment, which may vary from twenty-five to forty feet. Between the outer bars and the two plain plank shelves or bunks running from end to end of the compartment which affords sleeping room for the occupants, there is a space of about four-and-a half or five feet. Except during the distribution of rations, no culinary vessels are left with the convicts. Even the drinking water is obtained only through an india-rubber mouthpiece fixed in an enclosed water tank and through which the drinker sucks his draught. Immediately outside the cages and attached to the under part of the deck overhead is a steam-pipe connected with the ship's boilers. Into these pipes are fitted screw nozzles at intervals of 12 feet. The object of the steam-pipe is to suppress any dangerous outbreak among the inmates of the cage. By means of a short hose, specially made to resist the steam heat, quickly attached to one of the steam-pipe nozzles, the turbulent convicts are readily quieted or parboiled. Strong water-jets have been found next to useless in allaying these occasional tumults. After the ship has passed the canal, but not before, batches of convicts are in turn brought upon deck for a shower-bath and short exercise. A strongly-constructed iron railing, eight feet high, crosses the vessel amidships in order that the convict during his bath and while unmanacled cannot by any sudden rush evade the guard and reach the quarterdeck. Some of the more desperate convicts, who stubbornly resist all disciplinary control, are confined to the cages during the whole voyage. Both the upper and lower 'tween-decks are open and airy, the system of ventilation is excellent, and the cages themselves are kept scrupulously clean. The cages are repainted every voyage. Every convict, in addition to having his hair cropped short, has the left half of the head from front to back closely shaven.

Among the 460 convicts carried by the *Nizhni-Novgorod* about 160 are murderers. One of these is a relative of the Shah of Persia—Prince Khanalam-Mirza, son of Prince Betman Mirza. twenty-five years of age, and sentenced to twenty years' hard labour for the murder of his brother in Russia. Another noble criminal is a large landed proprietor of Vilna, sentenced to eighteen years' hard labour for murdering a neighbour, also a landed proprietor. Six murderers are Mahommedans. Upon the greater number of these murderers, in addition to their various terms of hard-labour in the mines and quarries, will be inflicted on their arrival a given number of blows from the knout, varying from 50 to 125, according to their crimes.

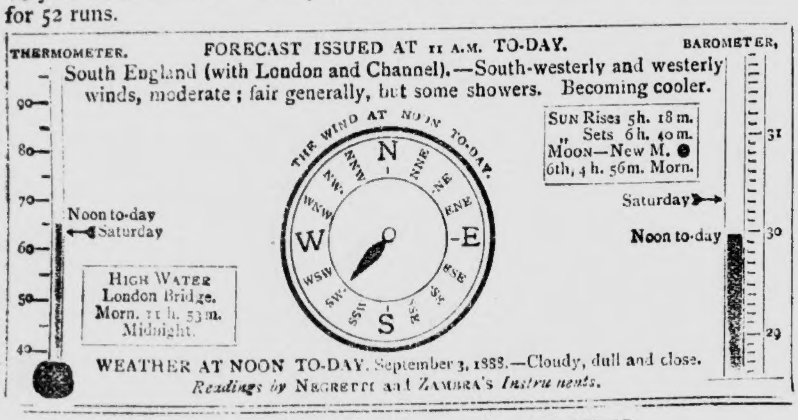
The convict's horror and dread of having to live out his terrible sentence is shown by the desperate attempts at self-destruction he is ever ready to make. On this account even the convicts' lavatories on the Nizhni-Novgorod have been detached from cages, and are now built of iron in the ship's side. The convicts must pass to them under guard. Formerly the closet plates were frequently wrenched off, and the convict crawled and forced himself through the tubing to reach the water and end his existence. I watched a party of convicts coming aboard this vessel, and observed how close were the two gangway files of Cossacks and marines through which they passed, to prevent any poor manacled wretch casting himself into the water, knowing that the weight of his chains would assure his drowning before a rescue were possible. The scene on board these departing convict ships is altogether saddening and depressing, perhaps the more so that one does not hear a murmur or lament from the stolid-looking and broken-spirited wretches crowded behind the bars of these cages, which remind the spectator only too forcibly of the wild beast dens we are accustomed to see in a travelling menagerie.

CLOSE OF THE SALMON FISHING SEASON.

Salmon fishing in English rivers closed on Saturday. In the Gloucestershire portion of the Severn there has been an average take. During the season the great majority of the fish caught weighed 30lb. to 40lb., the largest 46lb. The price varied from 3*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 10*d.* per pound. The annual report by the Police Committee of the Tweed Commissioners shows that during the year 7,806 fish affected with fungus disease were taken from the Tweed either dead or dying. Of these 5,766 were salmon, 933 grilse, and 1,081 trout. Since 1880 the total number of diseased fish removed from the Tweed is 64,629.

CRICKET.—SURREY v. DERBYSHIRE.

This match was commenced at the Oval this morning. The weather was very dull and overcast. Derbyshire won the toss, and soon lost five wickets for 52 runs.



BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTH—At Ealing, the wife of F. R. Benson, of a daughter. Aug. 30.

THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

Half-past One.

HOME RAILWAYS AND FOREIGN STOCKS STEADY. AMERICANS FIRM.

Although to-day is the Consol settlement, and the new issue of Treasury bills has to be tendered for money is not in very strong request, and the quotations for advances for the day is no more than 1½ to 1¾ per cent. To-morrow an instalment of upwards of half a million falls due on the last New Zealand Loan, and may cause a temporary inquiry for accommodation. The number of bills offering in the discount market is small, but there is no disposition on the part of brokers to allow the rate to fall away, as it is generally admitted that the tendency of rates, owing to the usual requirements for home purposes at this season of the year, will be in the upward direction. Short bills are again taken in at 2⅝ per cent., but for three months' paper the charge is still 2¾ per cent., with occasional transactions at less.

The tone in almost all departments of the Stock Exchange is good, though business is confined within very narrow limits, and the movements in prices are slight. Consols are inactive, while in the Home Railway market very little has been done at present. Chatham descriptions are the turn weaker, but Scotch stocks are firm, and there has been an inquiry for North Eastern and Great Eastern. Foreign Government Bonds are receiving but a small share of attention, the dealings being almost confined to Spanish and Italian. There is little disposition to do business in American Railroad securities owing to the holiday in New York, and the movements are slight. The tone is good, however, and the majority of the changes are favourable. Vanderbilt stocks, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Denver Preference, and Missouri, Kansas, and Texas shares are all higher, and Northern Pacific Preference shows a further substantial upward movement. Grand Trunk of Canada stocks continue to be favourably affected by the state of the account, operators for the fall still seeking to close now that the result of the working for the month of July is made public. Mexican Railway issues are again in demand on the idea that the receipts of the company will be largely increased by the carriage of the material for the construction of the Interoceanic line. Copper Mining shares are again being bought, but Diamond shares are neglected.

The Stock Market at New York on Saturday was generally dull, but a firm tone prevailed, and the advances ranged to 1⅞. The closing was strong at the best figures. The market is closed to-day.

The following are the latest changes compared with Saturday's closing :—

In Home Railways—*Improved*: North Eastern ⅜, North British ¼, Great Eastern and North Western ⅛. *Receded*: Chatham Ordinary ⅛.

Among Foreign Stocks.—*Advanced*: French Four and a Half per Cents., Spanish Four per Cents, Turkish Group 1 and the 1871 loan ¼, Egyptian Preference aad Daira ⅛, and Italian 1-16. *Fallen*: Egyptian State Domain ⅛.

As regards Canadian and Foreign Railways.—*Higher*: Mexican Ordinary First and Second Preference 1, Grand Trunk First Preference ½, the Second and Third Preference ⅜, the Guaranteed ¼, Canada Pacific ¼, and South Austrian shares ⅛.

American Railroads.—*Risen*: Northern Pacific Preference 1¼, Ohio and Mississippi Ordinary 1, Louisville and Nashville, ¾, Milwaukee and St Paul, and Norfolk and Western Preference, ⅝, Philadelphia and Reading shares, ½, Central Pacific, Missouri, Kansas, and Texas, and Union Pacific ⅜, Lake Shore, and Erie shares, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage, and Wabash Mortgage ¼, Denver Ordinary ¼, the Preference, ⅛, New York Central, Ontario and Pennsylvania shares ⅛.

Mason and Barry shares are up 7-16, Rio Tinto 6-16, Suez Canal ¼, Hotchkiss Ordinary ⅛, Imperial Ottoman Bank, and Cape Copper 1-16.

The returns of the National Bank of Belgium for the week ending the 1st inst. show an increase in the other securities of £332,480; in the notes in circulation of £28,560; in the current accounts of £6,920; but a decrease in the coin (gold and silver) and bullion of £57,240.

The report of the Australian Joint Stock Bank, presented at the half-yearly meeting held in Sydney on July 19, stated that the net profits amounted to £42,591, exclusive of £8,619 brought forward. The directors recommend that £10,000 be carried to the reserve fund, and declare a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, besides a bonus of 2*s.* per share, equal to 2½ per cent. per annum, leaving £9,960 to be carried over.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.—The demand has increased, and a large business is doing, mostly at 1-16 advance sice Thursday. Sales 15,000, and 2,000 America for business done late on Saturday. Futures one to two points higher.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares :—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		
Consols	100⅛	⅜
New Consols 2¾	99⅛	¼
Reduced 3 p. c.	100¼	1¼
LocalLoan Stock	103¼	¾
New 2½ per. Cent.	95½	6
India 3½ per Cent.	105½	5
Do. 4½ p. c. Rus	69⅛	⅜
Egyptian Guar.	101¾	2¼
Met. Bd. Wks. 3½	112	13
Do. 3 p. c. Scrip	102	3
BirminghamCrp.Stk.	109½	10
Liverpool	111	½
FOREIGN STOCKS.		
Argentine 6 p. c.	100	2 xd
Do. Hard Dols	69½	70½
Do. Treasury	98	9
Austrian Gold	90	2
Do. Silver	66	8
Brazilian 1875	102½	3½
B. Ayres 6 p. c.	102	4
Do. Cedulas I	62¼	¼
Chilian 4½ p.c. 1885	100	2
Costa Rica A	91	2
Do. B.	89½	90½
Egypt. State Dom.	101¾	2
Do. Unified	84⅞	5⅛
Do. Preference.	102¾	3
Do. Daira Sanier	80	¼
French 3 p.c. Rnts	82¼	¼
Do. 4½ p.c. Rnts	103¼	4¼
Greek 5 p.c. 1881.	74	½
Hung. Gold Rente	83¼	½
Italian	95⅛	¼
Mexican Converted	39⅞	40⅛
Peruvian 5 p.c. 72	13⅝	⅞
Do. 6 p.c.	15⅛	⅜
Portuguese	64⅛	⅜
Russian 1873	93⅛	⅜
Spanish 4 p. c.	73 11-16	13-16
Turkish 1854	99	101
Group 1	24¼	¾
Group 2	14⅞	15⅛
Groups 3 and 4	14 13-16	15-16
4½ p. c. 1871	86¼	7¼
5 p. c. Defence	97	½
5 p. c. Priority	82	4
Uruguay Unified	72¼	3¼
Virginia Funded	43	4
U.S. 4½ p.c.	107½	8½
BRITISH RAILWAYS		
Caledonian	106⅞	7⅛
Great Eastern	67⅞	⅛
Great Northern	110½	17½ xd
Ditto A	101	2
Great Western	144⅝	⅝
Hull and Barnsley	29¼	30¼
Lanc. and York	116	17 xd
Brighton(Ordinary)	140	2
Do. A.	124⅝	⅝
Chatham(Ordinary)	22¼	3
Do. Preference	100¼	1¼
North Western	167	½ xd
South Western	135½	6½
Manchester & Shef.	67	9
Do. A.	35½	6
Met. Consolidated	73¾	4¼
Do. Land Stock	70½	1½
Do. District	34½	5
Midland	130¼	¼ xd
North British	113¼	½ xn
North Eastern	155⅛	⅛ xd
North Stafford	110	12 xd
South Eastern	132	4
Do. Deferred	105⅜	⅝
FOREIGN RAILWAYS.		
Canada Pacific	58½	¾
Cen. Pacific Share	35⅜	⅞
Chic. Mil. and St. P	74⅛	⅜
Denver & R. Grande	19¼	½
Do. Pref.	51¼	2
Illinois Shares	121½	2½
Lake Shore	99¾	100¼
Ohio & Mississippi	16½	17
Louis. and Nash	61½	¾
Mex. Cen. Bonds	68¼	9
Do. Nat "A"	63¼	¾
Miss. Kan. & Texas	14	¼
N. Y. Cen. Share	111½	¾
New York Ontario	16½	17
Erie Shares	28¼	9
Do. Sec. Mort.	101¼	¾
Norfolk & West. Pre	55⅛	⅜
N.Y.P.&O. 1st M.	38⅛	⅝
North. Pacific Pref	63½	¾
Pennsylvania Sh.	55⅞	6⅛
Phil. and Read. Sh	27	¼
Union Pacific Shares	62⅛	⅞
Wabash Preferred	27⅝	⅞
Do. Gen. Mort.	44½	5
Grand Trunk Sh.	10½	¾
Do. First Pref.	65¼	½
Do. Second Pre	42½	¾
Do. Third Pref.	24¼	½
Do. Guaranteed	67⅝	8
Mexican Ordinary	48⅜	⅝
Do First Pre	121⅛	⅝
Ob. do. 2nd Pref	81¼	¾
Lombardo-Venetian	9¼	½
Varna 3 per cent	7⅜	⅝
Nitrate Railway	25	¼
BANKS.		
Alliance Bank	13½	14
City Bank	20	1
Consolidated Bank	7¼	8¼
Imperial Ottoman	10 15-16	11 1-16
London and County	84½	5½
Union of London	39	40
London and West.	66	7
London Joint Stock	39	40
Nat. Prov. of Eng	43	4
Stand. Bnk. S. Afric	49	50
MINES		
Indian Consolidated	¼	⅜
Mysore shares	3	¼
Ooregums	1 3-16	5-16
Cape Copper	4 7-16	9-16
Namaqua	2⅞	3⅛
Mason and Barry	11	¼
Rio Tinto	21⅞	2⅛
Montana £1 shares	1⅜	¾
De Beers	25⅞	5⅛
Kimberley Cent	30¼	¼
TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES		
Anglo-American	40½	1½
Do. Pref.	68	9
Direct Unit. States	9¼	½
Eastern	12¼	½
Ditto Extension	13	¼
United Telephone	13¼	¼
Globe Teleg. Trust	6¼	7
TRAMWAYS ETC		
London Gen. Om.	198	203 xd
London Street	12	14
London Tramway	14	15
North Metropolitan	17½	18
WATERWORKS.		
Chelsea Waterworks	256	61
East London	197	202
Grand Junction	124	8
Kent	269	74
Lambeth	258	63
New River, New	347	52
S'thwrk. & Vauxhal	162	7
W. Middlesex	264	9
GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.		
Gaslight & Coke A	253	7 xd
Imp. Continental	206	9
South Metropolitan	308	13 xd
BrushElecLt(£4pd)	3	½
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Allsopp	7⅞	8⅛
Guinness and Co.	305	7½ xd
Hotchkiss	8⅞	9⅛
Bryant and May	12⅝	⅞
Spratt's Patent	9¼	½
P. and O. Steam	62	4
Royal Mail Steam	59	61
Nat. Discount Co.	11	½
Hudson's Bay	19	½
Suez Canal	86¼	7¼
E. & W. Ind. Dock	26	8
London and St. Katharine	42	4

TURNED OUT AT THE POINT OF THE BAYONET.

DETERMINED RESISTANCE BY A CLANRICARDE TENANT.

A fierce and exciting struggle occurred on Saturday morning at Woodford, at the house of the famous "Dr." Tully, a tenant on the Clanricarde estate. The bailiffs, for the first time since this campaign commenced, brought with them the battering-ram and a number of shields, which the emergency men worked. Several scaling-ladders were carried on carts. Soon after 8 o'clock the start was made. There were more people present than at the beginning of the previous evictions. The first move was an attempt to place the scaling ladders against the side of the house, which was a fine substantial building. Earthworks had been thrown up in front of the building. The ram was brought forward, and the bailiffs set to work to make a breach in the bank, which flanked one end of the house. A number of the police were ranged beside the ladders, and as they carried them forward they were received with a shower of stones. The police paused for a moment, the stones rattled off the corrugated iron roof of the shelter, and the defenders of the house cheered again and again. When the ladders were again brought forward, a number of long sticks with forks at the end were thrust out, and the ladders were pushed away. The men were all the time working vigorously under the shelter, and the stones continued in showers.

At length it was found that the effort to make an entrance by the aid of the battering ram was futile. The police clambered up the ladders and got on the roof, and the garrison used every effort to push them off. Showers of stones came falling down, and the constabulary thrust with their fixed bayonets through the windows at the men inside. The struggle lasted for some minutes. Long poles were pushed out for the purpose of upsetting the ladders; these poles were seized by the police, and a tug followed. At the gable end a number of police had got upon the roof. The men inside broke a hole through, and upon the appearance of the defenders the police fell, some headlong, some rolling from the slates to the ground. Another cheer broke from the people at this exploit of the defenders. From one window a long piece of iron was pushed forth and placed against the ladder; a policeman grasped it, but speedily let go, as it had been heated. At the end of the building ran a sloping roofed outhouse, and upon this District Inspector Murphy made his way and got in through a window immediately above it, the garrison being occupied at the other end of the house. Through this window there followed a number of police, all with fixed bayonets. District Inspector Prower drew his sword and flung away his scabbard, which fell with a clatter in the yard below. Slates continued to be thrown, and great efforts were still being made to dislodge the police from the ladders from which the attack was being made. The officers slashed away with their swords, and the men continued to make thrusts through the openings; but the struggle was all but over, as through the window at the end the police continued to enter.

When the house had been taken an emergency man clambered to the roof and took from the top of the chimney two small green flags. This capture was received by the soldiers, bailiffs, and police with cheers. In the house thirteen men were arrested and handcuffed. As they were led down the ladders it was found that some of them had received bayonet stabs in the face, and one man, named Sheean, had a very ugly wound under his left eye. When Dr. Tully appeared at the roof it was seen that he had been injured badly, and he had to be carried down the ladder by the police, as he was unable to stand. He complained that his side was crushed, and he appeared to be in much pain. He was carried to the side of a ditch, and laid on the sward. His hands had been handcuffed in the house. One of the men arrested stated that Tully had been struck with bâtons, and had been beaten by the police with the butt-ends of their rifles. He was removed in an ambulance waggon to the Looscann Police Barracks. Two girls were next let out of the house, and as they were brought down they cheered for the Plan of Campaign.

BALDWIN AGAIN DESCENDS SAFELY.

Professor Baldwin, the American aëronaut, for the tenth time successfully performed his feat of dropping from a balloon at the Alexandra Palace on Saturday evening, in the presence of many thousands of spectators, among whom were Major Templer, of the Military Ballooning Department, Chatham; Mr. Lefevre, president of the Balloon Society of Great Britain; and others interested scientifically in the question of aërial navigation. The ascent with the balloon was made by Professor Baldwin from the North Park, and he dropped away from the balloon with his patent parachute at an altitude of about 1,200 ft., and safely descended just outside the palace fence on the Wood-green side. The balloon fell at Wood-green. Afterwards there was a large gathering of visitors in the central hall of the Palace to witness the presentation of a gold medal to Mr. Baldwin by the Balloon Society.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE BY A MAGISTRATE.

An occurrence of a very sensational character took place at Wrexham yesterday morning. A well-known and highly-respected gentleman, named Mr. Wilson Edwards, a justice of the peace and vice-chairman of the board of guardians, got out of bed about six o'clock, and, taking a revolver, went into his servants' bedroom. One of the girls, named Mary Stevens, being awakened by the noise of his entrance, sat up in bed, and asked her master what was the matter, when he deliberately fired two shots at her, hitting her on the side. The other servant girl immediately jumped out of bed, and fled from the house screaming, but Mr. Edwards then returned to his room, and, placing the revolver to his head, shot himself. Medical and police assistance was at once sent for, and Mr. Edwards was found on his knees at the foot of his bed, quite unconscious, the girl Stevens being in a similar condition in her bed. Every attention has been paid to the two sufferers, who at present lie in a very critical condition, their recovery being very doubtful. The affair has created a painful sensation at Wrexham. No adequate cause for this extraordinary affair seems to have existed. It is true Mr. Edwards has been much depressed lately, and complained of money difficulties; but these would appear, from what can be ascertained, to have been more imaginary than real, and Dr. Davies states that when he saw Mr. Edwards the previous day he seemed to have recovered from his recent depression.

EXTENSIVE FAILURE OF A JOBMASTER.

At the London Bankruptcy Court on Saturday, Mr. Wildey, Assistant Receiver, had an application made to him to appoint a special manager of the estate of E. J. Wragg. The debtor, a jobmaster and dealer in horses, carrying on an extensive business in the Whitechapel-road and elsewhere, recently had a receiving order made against him upon a creditors' petition. The liabilities are returned at £25,000, the assets being estimated to show a deficiency of £10,000. Mr. Wildey, upon a requisition signed by creditors for £18,000, out of an unsecured indebtedness of £18,000, appointed Mr. Tubbs, accountant, Fenchurch-street, as special manager of the estate.

A STRANGE STORY OF CHILD CRIME.

A mysterious occurrence took place in Asylum-road, Birmingham, on Saturday night. Mrs. Ada Fereday, wife of a working man, went out marketing about six o'clock in the evening, leaving her infant, six months old, lying in a bassinette perambulator in front of the fire. She also left in the house two older children, her cousins, a boy aged twelve and a girl aged ten. Mrs. Fereday's father was also lying drunk and asleep on the sofa. On her return the boy had gone out. The little girl said, "Oh! look at the blood on the floor." Mrs. Fereday then found that the infant had been deeply cut near its ankle, and that a table knife was lying in the perambulator. The girl, Alice Forrester, stated at first that she had done it, as a boy in the street had told her that it would bring her good luck. The mother took the baby to a surgery, where an assistant sewed up the wound in the foot that was shown to him. Soon after, while nursing the infant, the mother found that the other foot was also bleeding, and, on examining it, found that it was nearly cut off. The infant was then taken to the General Hospital, where it died about ten minutes after admission from shock and loss of blood. The police at first suspected the mother and grandfather, but were afterwards satisfied that they were innocent, and that the fatal injuries were inflicted by one or both of the children, whom they have detained in custody.

ANOTHER RIFLE RANGE CLOSED.—In consequence of complaints of shots falling near a private residence at Esher, and after a preliminary inquiry, the War Office has given orders for the rifle range there to be closed, pending more complete examination. The range is used by several metropolitan corps, as well as the local volunteers, and the unexpected order to stop shooting is productive of great inconvenience at this period of the official volunteer year.

THE NIHILISTS.—A large number of Nihilist arrests have been simultaneously effected at Odessa and at Kharkoff. It is known, says a *Daily News* correspondent, that the authorities are in possession of information which points to an active and combined reorganization of the more violent section of the revolutionary party. The police are extremely reticent, but they suspect that the Nihilists are receiving a certain tacit support from the ultra-Panslavists, who are bitterly opposed to the passive policy of the Tzar.

A LIGHTNING STORY FROM ST. PETERSBURG.—During the last severe thunderstorm in St. Petersburg one of the Ikons was struck by lightning, and the coins, which were on a plate before it, were impelled by the force of the electric fluid so as to form a circular shape round the holy picture. This incident has been regarded by the lower classes as a miracle, and thousands of peasants and merchants (from different parts of Russia) are daily visiting the image and offering their prayers and money. The Ikon has brought in several thousand pounds out of this "miracle."

A DOGS' DEMONSTRATION.—Considerable irritation has prevailed among the owners of dogs in Newbury for some time past in consequence of the animals being muzzled by direction of the local authorities, and during the summer a number of persons have been summoned for non-compliance with the regulations. The order expired on Friday, and to celebrate the event a great procession of liberated dogs took place on Saturday. The procession was headed by a band of music in a brake drawn by four horses, ridden by red-coated postilions. The demonstration caused much amusement.

THE LAST SHOT AT WIMBLEDON.—The Queen, who, it will be remembered, fired the "first shot" at Wimbledon in 1860, at a target which has ever since been a conspicuous feature of the Exhibition Tent on the common, has accepted the cartridge-case of the "last shot" fired there by the Princess of Wales with the Maxim gun, prior to the distribution of prizes on July 21. The cartridge-case bears the following inscription:—"This cartridge was fired from the Maxim gun by her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales at the termination of the Wimbledon Meeting, 1888."

TOASTING "THE COMING REVOLUTION."—The deputation of French workmen who are at present on a visit to this country as delegates to the Glasgow Exhibition paid a visit to Edinburgh on Saturday, and were entertained by the Socialists of the city. Mr. W. Smith, mason, who presided, commended the delegates for their action in refusing to drink the Queen's health at Glasgow. M. Bestelli, in reply, said he had been twice banished for advocating Socialistic views. The toast of "The Coming Revolution" was also drunk. In the afternoon a visit was paid to the Forth Bridge, and in the evening a meeting with the members of the Edinburgh trades council was held.

A UNIONIST DESCENT ON BRADFORD.—Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. W. S. Caine, Mr. Jesse Collings, Sir Henry M. Havelock-Allan, Bart., Mr. W. Morrison, Mr. W. Kendrick, Mr. T. Richardson, Mr. Powell Williams, and other Liberal Unionist members of Parliament, will attend the demonstration of Radical Unionists at Bradford on the 19th inst. The local association will entertain the delegates, and Mr. Chamberlain will also be the guest at a breakfast on the 20th. Already the names of over three hundred delegates have been received at the Radical Unionists' headquarters at Birmingham, and this number will be largely increased.

BARNET LIGHTED BY ELECTRICITY.—The streets of Barnet were lighted by electricity on Saturday night, and the novelty excited unusual interest among the townsfolk. There are seventy-one lamps, each placed on a strong ornamental iron post twelve feet in height, and fitted with a reflector, by means of which the light is distributed over a large area. The electricity is conducted over the town by about five miles of hard-drawn copper wire. The works are at the Hadley end of High Barnet, and the company purpose laying down powerful electrical machinery for supplying from 1,000 to 5,000 lamps for use in private houses and places of worship.

CLIMBING BEACHY HEAD.—M. Van der Elst, secretary to the Belgian Minister of Agriculture, now staying at Eastbourne, has had a perilous adventure. He, with a friend, started to climb Beachy Head at a point facing the sea, 600 ft. high. M. Elst succeeded in reaching the summit of the cliff, but he was much cut, while his companion only reached half-way up the great promontory, when he had to be rescued by the Coastguard amid the fall of dangerous pieces of projecting rock. Beachy Head has never before been successfully scaled from the Channel side, which is almost perpendicular, and many fatal accidents have overtaken adventurous climbers.

THE HOSPITAL SATURDAY FUND.—The subscriptions of the various industrial establishments of London on behalf of this fund became due on Saturday last. The contributing firms (some 6,000 in number) were appealed to last April, and in many cases a weekly or a monthly collection has been made. Some 14,000 additional shops have been recently appealed to, and several thousand special sheets issued to the Post Office, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, Metropolitan Police, the various railway and dock companies, clubs, schools, and friendly societies, who are affording the usual facilities. The street collection in July last amounted to £5,500, being £500 more than in 1887; and, although it is too early to speak with any degree of certainty as to the result of the workshop collection, yet it is believed that it will reach at least £8,000.

VON MOLTKE AT HOME.

THE *Kolnische Zeitung* publishes a long and interesting article on Count Moltke's official residence, which the great tactician is going to retain, although he no longer holds his office.

DECORATED ACCORDING TO THE TASTE OF THE EMPRESS FREDERICK.

Since his return from the Franco-German war, Von Moltke has had his home in the official buildings of the General Staff of the army on the Königsplatz at Berlin, where the Chief of the Staff has a large residence, with thirty windows facing the Königsplatz and the Moltke-strasse. The Empress Frederick herself, at that time Crown Princess of Germany, undertook the supervision of the decorative arrangements, and her excellent taste is especially visible in the White Music Room, where the grey-headed leader often listens to excellent classical music, and the adjoining small smoking-room in the Moorish niche of which the Field-Marshal often rests, silent and attentive, smoking his cigar. But of all the large number of apartments he only uses two rooms, whose classical simplicity and the excellent workmanship of the furniture reflect the character of the man.

THE GENERAL FIELD-MARSHAL'S TWO-ROOMED DWELLING.

A beautiful staircase leads up from the main entrance on the Königsplatz to the corridor of the first floor, on one side of which are Von Moltke's private apartments, while the offices take up the other side. In the centre is the double door of the Field Marshal's private office; over it the motto *Candide et caute* is engraved. To the right of this room is Moltke's bedroom, which has only one window, while the office has three. It is in these two rooms that he spends most of his life; and it is hard to imagine two rooms of greater simplicity. They are very high and airy. Through the windows the old trees which stand in front of the house look in; the column of Victory rises in the middle of the square, and the enormous front of the new Reichstag's Palace shows majestically through the dark green of the Thiergarten. The bedroom contains a very simple bed in one corner; near it a washstand such as may be seen in any middle-class household. On the opposite wall are some wardrobes of dark oak, a few chairs, and in the centre of the wall the only ornament—a large photograph of the Field-Marshal's wife. Under it hangs a smaller picture representing the lady's monument at Kreisau, where Moltke also wishes to be buried. Both pictures are ornamented with a dried wreath and palm branches, which Moltke renews every year on the date of his wife's death, who died on Christmas Eve, 1868.

A FAIR DAY'S WORK.

Early in the morning the Field Marshal enters his office, where he remains for the greater part of the day. Architect and artist have done their best to ornament this room. A splendid polished floor; a beautiful ceiling, from which a large six-armed chandelier hangs down; a dado nearly two yards high, on which the eminent painter, A. von Heyden, has painted the history of the development of the German army—all help to give the impression that the room was originally intended for a State apartment; but it is so simply furnished that this first impression does not long remain. In the middle of the room, opposite to the door leading to the balcony, stands a long, narrow desk, covered with maps and folios and a few letter-presses, reminding, in their design, of the Franco-German war; near the window on the left-hand side is another smaller desk, and near the door leading to the corridor are two heavy book-cases. Two corners are occupied by open fire-places with broad, clumsy mirrors; along the walls are ranged about a dozen chairs in the niches; between the three windows stand two plaster goddesses of Victory. That is the appearance of the room in which Count Moltke has ever since the late war been silently, but indefatigably, working for the thoroughness of the army, its officers, in war and peace, and for the glory of the Empire. At the little desk near the window he has often sat till late into the night by the light of a simple gas-lamp. A few souvenirs of his old Emperor have their place on it; among them, fastened to a piece of cardboard, a twig of laurel, and below it the mournful date of March 9, 1888. It was given to him by the Empress Augusta from the first wreath which was laid down beside the dead Emperor. There is also a small water-colour sketch of the mausoleum in the park at Kreisau, which Moltke himself designed, and which, whenever he arrives at his country-seat, he visits every evening. Above the desk hangs another picture of his wife, half covered with a palm branch. It is in this room where the staff officers are received. Standing in front of the fireplace, leaning lightly against the larger desk, or slowly walking to and fro, Moltke listens to their reports, never interrupting, but now and then nodding or shaking his head. But it is not only official business which is transacted in this room. The Field-Marshal's correspondence is enormous; petitions from all sorts and conditions of men are sent to him, and to each and all of his correspondents he tries to reply. To this must be added his great amount of work for benevolent institutions and societies, the management of his estate, his zealous work in the Reichstag, and his very extensive private correspondence. Thus, it will be easily understood that he is very much tied to this room, which he mostly leaves only late in the afternoon, just before dinner.

"EN FAMILLE."

If the weather is favourable he goes before dinner for a short walk in the Thiergarten, and only after this he enters the other apartments, in two of which, both elaborately furnished with works of art and souvenirs of the old Emperor and his consort, there is as a rule a small party assembled who dine with him. After dinner some excellent music is generally performed, in which two of Moltke's nephews take chief parts. Moltke is very fond of whist, and generally plays a game or two. The lady who presides over the household is the wife of Moltke's nephew, Captain von Moltke, and she and her little children are the objects of the old man's special attention and touching tenderness. If he drives out he is almost invariably accompanied by them. Among his guests and the members of his family Moltke is a charming, lively, and amiable companion, and not by any means as silent as he is said to be; in his official relations he demands short, precise statements, and hates superfluous talk, but in private he is fond of telling incidents which have happened to him in the course of his long life, and he is by no means adverse to a jest or to humorous conversation. As a rule, Moltke leaves his family circle about 10 P.M., and retires to his office there to finish the rest of the day's work.

VON MOLTKE IN HIS ROSE GARDEN.

Of late years, the Field Marshal, accompanied by his nephew's family, has often spent part of the summer at his country seat in Silesia, and there he pays great attention to the grounds and gardens. He is especially fond of roses, and cultivates a great variety; wherever he discovers a new kind he endeavours to add it to his collection. It is at Kreisau, too, where he has stored up all the beautiful souvenirs which have been sent to the silent, modest hero from all parts of the country, and indeed of the whole world, by his innumerable admirers, and by his grateful Emperor. Every autumn he leaves Kreisau for one of those towns which his sense of the beauties of nature make so enjoyable to him, and which, even of late years, have taken him as far as the Alps and the Riviera. But even when in the country or on his holiday tour he is not free from work, for every day a whole budget of letters and documents are forwarded to him from Berlin; and even now he masters the task with unbroken physical strength, a clear, sure eye, and a firm grasp of things.

THE MAGAZINES FOR SEPTEMBER.

THE "WESTMINSTER REVIEW."

Notwithstanding the fact that it contains hardly an article the subject of which could be called new, the *Westminster Review* this month is very readable. We have already given a summary of Miss Chapman's article on Marriage. Next to it in interest comes a chatty review of Daudet's "L'Immortel," entitled, "Parisian Society," which is hardly flattering to the members of that community, seeing that the work is treated somewhat as a book of odious people. "Count Tolstoi's Life and Works" contains a great deal which has, since the appearance of "Anna Karenina," become familiar to the public, but the writer has this advantage over most other essayists, that, besides being acquainted with the Count's great works, he has read his minor stories, and points particularly to that delightful book "The Cossacks," which is far too little known to English readers. Mr. O'Brien's article on W. E. Forster we have already noted.

"LONGMAN'S MAGAZINE."

Archdeacon Farrar takes very kindly to Mrs. Margaret Deland's "John Ward, Preacher," which he reviews enthusiastically in *Longman's Magazine*, setting out at length the conflict between the stern Calvinism of John Ward and the more hopeful creed of his wife. The novel, it is interesting to note, is published by Messrs. Longmans. Mr. Edmund Gosse contributes a "Song for Music," which is worth quoting:—

Count the flashes in the surf,
Count the crystals in the snow,
Or the blades across the turf,
Or the dead that sleep below!
These ye may count—yet not know,—
While I sleep or while I slumber,—
Where my thoughts and wishes go,
What her name, and what their number.

Ask the cold and midnight sea,
Ask the silent-falling frost,
Ask the grasses on the lea,
Or the mad maid, passion-crost!
They may tell of posies tost
To the waves where blossoms blow not,
Tell of hearts that staked and lost,—
But of me and mine they know not.

There is a touch of nature in Mr. W. E. Norris's short story "Poor Harry." Mr. David Christie and his brother commence a new tale, "A Dangerous Catspaw;" and the story entitled "Orthodox" is continued.

"MURRAY'S MAGAZINE."

This magazine commences with a very trenchant reply to "Some Recent Criticism on America." Lord Wolseley, Sir Lepel Griffin, and the late Mr. Matthew Arnold are the three critics whose strictures on America have roused Mr. Theodore Roosevelt's wrath; but he only deigns to treat Mr. Arnold's criticism seriously. Lord Wolseley is ignorant; Sir Lepel Griffin is flippant; it is only Mr. Arnold who demands a moment's serious consideration. Mr. Roosevelt certainly makes out a remarkably strong case. Mr. A. M. Wakefield writes an interesting paper on our National Melodies, several hitherto unpublished airs being quoted. "The Feast of St. Partridge" (Hutchinson) is opportune; so also is Mr. Acworth's "Note on the Race to Edinburgh." There is not much else to recommend this particular *Murray's*.

"TEMPLE BAR."

A writer in *Temple Bar* thinks that the want of appreciation of Matthew Arnold's verse which just now exists is due—(1) to his fame as a critic and (2) to the influence of more popular contemporary poets on the taste of our day. "People who cannot rid themselves of the idea that critic and poet were made to devour one another cannot reconcile themselves to the sight of both existing in one person and writing under one name. And so it was not surprising to hear the Philistine journals assert with bland authority that when this great critic wrote in verse he wrote 'because he would,' and not 'because he must.' There is, one may confess, a certain want of spontaneity about some of his pieces: but it would probably be nearer truth to say that this was owing to restraint of uncontrolled imagination than to dryness in the poetic springs. Or perhaps we may suppose that his fine critical sense, his knowledge of what poetry *ought to be*, gave his own verse an air of consciousness that sometimes looks like a want of freshness." . . . . "Tennyson (he continues) has accustomed us to such elaborate richness and sumptuousness that any less ornate writer strikes us as homely after his luxury of language; Browning has imbued his readers with his passion for originality, too often, in his own case, degenerating into oddness; Swinburne has infected many of us with the delirious mannerisms of his fascinating music. What wonder then if the adorers of these gorgeous idols found little to delight them in the pale beauty, bathed in moonlight air, of

Matthew Arnold's muse of marble?" None the less, the writer thinks the ever-prevalent thirst for peace which marks Matthew Arnold's poems will make his name remembered as the truest representative in poetry of the spirit of our age. Besides "Disraeli's Womankind," there is an article on Montaigne; a very pretty story, entitled "Griselda"; and the usual instalment of fiction, verse, and miscellaneous articles. Altogether, it is a very readable number.

"SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE."

Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson contributes a chatty paper to *Scribner's* on the vocation of the artist. He calls it a "Letter to a Young Gentleman who proposes to embrace the career of Art."

Some men are born with the love of pigments (he remarks), the passion of drawing, the gift of music, or the impulse to create with words, just as other and perhaps the same men are born with the love of hunting, or the sea, or horses, or the turning-lathe. These are predestined; if a man love the labour of any trade, apart from any question of success or fame, the gods have called him. . . . The book, the statue, the sonata, must be gone upon with the unreasoning good faith and the unflagging spirit of children at their play. *Is it worth doing?*—when it shall have occurred to any artist to ask himself that question, it is implicitly answered in the negative. It does not occur to the child as he plays at being a pirate on the dining-room sofa, nor to the hunter as he pursues his quarry; and the candour of the one and the ardour of the other should be united in the bosom of the artist.

Even if the direct wages of the trade are small, the indirect wages—the wages of life—are incalculably great. In the life of the artist, no hour need be without its pleasure. Mr. Stevenson cites the case of the author.

It is true he works in a rebellious material, and that the act of writing is cramped and trying both to the eyes and the temper; but remark him in his study, when matter crowds upon him and words are not wanting—in what a continual series of small successes time flows by; with what a sense of power, as of one moving mountains, he marshals his petty characters; with what pleasures, both of the ear and eye, he sees his airy structure growing on the page; and how he labours in a craft to which the whole material of his life is tributary, and which opens a door to all his tastes, his loves, his hatreds, and his convictions, so that what he writes is only what he longed to utter. He may have enjoyed many things in this big, tragic playground of the world; but what shall he have enjoyed more fully than a morning of successful work? Suppose it ill paid: the wonder is it should be paid at all. Other men pay, and pay dearly, for pleasures less desirable.

He warns his reader against laziness. "The artist who says 'It will do' is on the downward path . . . and by the practice of journalism a man runs the risk of being wedded to cheap finish." Much that Mr. Stevenson says about the inadequate money return of the artist comes strangely from his pen, and must be accepted with great reserve. Mr. W. H. Mallock writes an interesting article on "Scenes in Cyprus," and most of the other matter in *Scribner* is good.

OTHER MAGAZINES.

Blackwood's Magazine is somewhat dull. Colonel White writes on "The Romance of State Mapping;" there is a story entitled "My Treasure;" a descriptive article (subject: Ireland), by Mr. F. Noel Paton; and a translation in verse from Uhland by Sir Theodore Martin called "The Minstrel's Curse." The Naval Manœuvres, and Mr. Forster and Ireland, are among the other subjects discussed. But if *Blackwood's* be dull, *Time* is not much brighter. Mr. Walter Raymond has written a pleasant little story of the West of England. We cannot congratulate him on the reproduction either of the Somersetshire rural spirit or of the dialect of the West; but this sketch is pleasant reading. The subject of mining is discussed both in *Time* and in the *Gentleman's Magazine*. In the former a paper on "Pits and Miners" is added to the "Work and Workers" series. In the latter there is a characteristically written article by the late Charles Reade. In "Pity the Poor Pitman" he points out that the pitmen have two special titles to the gratitude of the British nation:—

1st. Their product is of infinite value.

2nd. Their labour is dismal, unnatural, unwholesome, and dangerous.

His plea is no whit the less effective because it is short. To this same number of the *Gentleman's Magazine* Mr. Barnett Smith contributes a belated review of Mr. Buchanan's "City of Dreams." *Chambers's Journal* maintains the high reputation which it long ago gained for healthy stories and bright readable articles; and *Belgravia* is well up to the mark with the usual supply of fiction. *Atalanta*—by far the best girls' magazine—contains an interesting but somewhat academic article by Mrs. Humphry Ward on Mrs. Browning. *The Sun* is losing ground: its literary merits are dwindling away, and its illustrations are poor.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SOME DERBYSHIRE FINDS.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—Since writing to you, I find that the memory of the vicar of Ashford failed him in two points with reference to the Maidens' Garlands, or Virgin Crantses. Six of them still hang from the timbers of the Vestry ceiling of Matlock Parish Church, and the late Llewellyn Jewitt, in his Paper on these Garlands in the *Reliquary*, vol. I., 1860-1, did identify them with Ophelia's "virgin crants, p. 5." As to the panelling of Haddon Hall, the Duke of Rutland writes to me that he "certainly shall not grudge the moderate use of renovating in a truly conservative spirit the wood and iron of the dear old place." It will be a pleasure to all visitors after this year to see the fine old oak restored to its natural rich brown colour.—Yours truly,

F. J. FURNIVALL.

The Laurels, Matlock Bank, Derbyshire.

P.S.—A lady, here, a native of Ham, near Dovedale in Derbyshire, tells me that two Maidens' Garlands are in the church there. Professor Browne's interesting paper on the Sculptured Stones in Ham Churchyard (G. Bell, 1856) is well known to lovers of antiquity.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)

EVERY EVENING (including Saturday), at 8.15,
Mr RICHARD MANSFIELD as
DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE.

MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.
Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily from 10 to 5.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BEERBOHM TREE.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30 precisely, the new original Drama, by Mr. HADDON CHAMBERS, entitled "CAPTAIN SWIFT." Mr. Tree, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Fuller Mellish, Mr. Allan, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Brookfield; Lady Monckton, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Cudmore, and Mrs. Tree. At 7.45, THAT DREADFUL DOCTOR. Box-office open daily, 10 till 5.

CRITERION THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)

BETSY, EVERY EVENING, at 9. Messrs. W. Blakeley, H. Standing, A. Maltby, A. Boucicault, and Geo. Giddens; Mesdames Rose Saker, F. Robertson, E. Terriss, F. Moore, E. Penrose, and Lottie Venne. Preceded by, at 8.10, THE DOWAGER. Doors open at 7.45. N.B.—Stage and Auditorium Lighted entirely by Electricity.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

(A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)

THIS EVENING, at Eight, THE UNION JACK. Mr. William Terriss; Messrs. C. Cartwright, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, L. Cautley, D. Somers, H. Russell, E. Lennox, &c.; Miss Millward; Mesdames Helen Forsyth, O. Nethersole, D. Drummond, E. Bufton, and Clara Jecks. At 7.15, THE REFUGEES. Mr. D. Somers, Miss Agnes Miller, &c.

TERRY'S THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)

(Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. BRICKWELL.)

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TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A. W. PINERO'S New Three Act Domestic Drama, SWEET LAVENDER. 171st Time. Messrs. Edward Terry, Alfred Bishop, Brandon Thomas, T. C. Valentine, Bernard Gould, F. Kerr, Sant Matthews; Mesdames M. A. Victor, Carlotta Addison, Maude Millett, and Norreys. Doors open at 8. Carriages 11. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Seats at the Libraries and Box-office, open from 10 to 5. Telephone 2,702.

GLOBE THEATRE.

(Lessees and Managers, Mr. EDGAR BRUCE and Miss EDITH WOODWORTH.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.45, BOOTLES' BABY. 105th Time. (Last Nights.) Messrs. Charles Sugden, C. W. Garthorne, Forbes Dawson, A. J. Byde, Gilbert Farquhar, C. Kent, and Charles Collette; Mesdames Webster, Henrietta Lindley, Rose Evelyn, F. Henry, Minnie Terry. At 7.45, TRUE COLOURS. Messrs. Forbes Dawson, A. J. Byde; Mesdames Gilfard and Florence Henry.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER.)

EVERY EVENING, at 7.35, WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF.
At 8.30, punctually, DOROTHY. (710th Performance.)
Mesdames Marie Tempest, Florence Perry, Harriet Coveney, F. Neville, and Amy Augarde; Messrs. Ben Davies, Furneaux Cook, Arthur Williams, J. Le Hay, S. King, and C. Hayden Coffin. Musical Director, M. Ivan Caryll. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open from 10 till 5.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

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In Concert Hall and Theatre, FRATELLI PRANDI'S MARIONETTES, "AMOR" and "THE LIVING SKELETON," at 3 and 7.45 P.M. The NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINISTS at 4.30 and 9 P.M.

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SAVOY.—THE MIKADO.—THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2.30, until further notice. Messrs. G. Grossmith, R. Temple, R. Cummings, C. Gilbert, and J. G. Robertson; Mesdames G. Ulmar, S. Grey, A. Cole, and Rosina Brandram.

SAVOY.—THE MIKADO.

COMEDY THEATRE.—TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, a New Farcical Comedy, in three acts, entitled UNCLES AND AUNTS, by W. LESTOCQ and WALTER EVERARD. Mr. W. S. Penley, Mr. Charles Groves, Mr. Wilfred Draycott, Mr. W. F. Hawtrey, Mr. Walter Everard, and Mr. W. Lestocq. Miss Cissy Grahame, Miss Maria Daly, Miss Caroline Elton, Miss Kate Lee, and Miss Vane Featherston. Preceded by, at 8, BARBARA. Messrs. A. G. Andrews, Norman Bent, Misses May Scarlet and Cissy Grahame.—Business Manager, Mr. E. F. BRADLEY.

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NOTE.—TO-MORROW (Tuesday), Vocalists: Mdme. ANTOINETTE STERLING, and Signor FOLI.

DRURY LANE.—AUGUSTUS HARRIS, Lessee and Manager,
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ANOTHER DOG STORY.

The *Spectator* publishes the following letter under the heading of "Canine Instinct, or Reason?":—

"The following incident in dog-life may perhaps find a place in the *Spectator*. I quote from a letter received a few days ago from my nephew, 'T. G. T.,' resident in South Africa:—'Johannisberg, Transvaal.—My dog "Cherry" has had three great pups, and I had to leave her behind at the Grange. When I was away, "Cherry" and the pups were located in some stables. She came out and watched the tent-truck and my things packed up. Presently I went away, and when I came back I found "Cherry" had carried all the pups on to the top of my luggage, and evidently had not the least intention of staying behind.'"

ALL MINISTERS' SONS.

This is a great year for clergymen's sons, says the Chicago *News*, notwithstanding the old theory that they and deacons' daughters never turn out well. Grover Cleveland, Democratic candidate for the Presidency, is the son of a Presbyterian clergyman. Allen G. Thurman, ditto for the Vice-Presidency, is the son of a Methodist clergyman. Benjamin Harrison, Republican candidate for the Presidency, is the son-in-law of a Presbyterian clergyman. Levi P. Morton, ditto for the Vice-Presidency, is the son of a Congregational clergyman. Calvin S. Brice, chairman of the Democratic executive committee in charge of the campaign, is the son of a Presbyterian clergyman. Matthew Stanley Quay, chairman of the Republican national committee, is also the son of a Presbyterian clergyman.

MARINE TOBOGGANING.

Tobogganing, says the *Yonkers Statesman*, has become such a favourite winter pastime that the idea occurred, some time ago, to C. J. Belknap, of Bridgeport, Conn., that it might be adapted to the summer months also. He drew his plans in 1885, but did not carry them into execution till 1887, when he built the marine toboggan slide now described. It is an adjunct of the large bathing establishment at Seaside Park. The artificial slope rises from high water mark to the height of 32 ft. above it, where there is a suitable platform that is reached by a flight of steps. The chute itself is but twenty inches wide, and contains 725 wheels for the sleds to run on. It is the inventor's intention this season to replace these wheels by a series of brass rollers each sixteen inches long. Almost any common toboggan will answer the purpose; but the patented "star oval board" will encounter less friction than a flat surface, and will meet with less resistance on striking the water. The slide is open to all at certain stages of the tide; but at high water none are admitted but good swimmers. The chute is 178 feet long. The toboggans start at the signal given by a bell, only one being allowed to go at a time; and on being projected from the lower end, they ricochet across the waters of the Sound for a distance varying from 75 to 175 ft., skipping along like a flat pebble, till the force acquired in the descent is lost, after which the bather swims ashore, pulling his sled after him. The facial expression of novices taking their first adventurous slide is quite remarkable, and the sensations felt are correspondingly novel and peculiar. The popularity of this new form of summer sport is proved by the fact that, during the month of August last 11,000 slides were paid for at two cents a slide. Crowds of spectators were daily assembled to witness the exciting scene.

A NEW HOTEL IN THE ALPS.

The English travelling public will be interested to hear of a new inn amid the grandest scenery of the Alps. It is the more important to mention it, as the efforts of the competing hotels have entirely kept it out of view of the travelling community. As an American traveller, I was especially interested in it from its resemblance to our Adirondack forest houses. The Yankee farmer has a happy phrase describing a politician who has attained a higher position than he can properly fill, "He has hit higher than he can roost." It seems to me the proverb is true of most of the Swiss hotels. They attempt a great deal more than they can do. But this plain inn gives you what it promises, and in the best way. No interminable table d'hôte with absurd efforts at French dishes, but a good, plain, nourishing dinner with few courses; a snug sitting-room with an open wood fire, rooms scrupulously clean, excellent beds and fresh blankets; no dirty carpets, but well cleaned hard wood floors; tea with genuine cream, and, above all, friendly, attentive people, who really look after you.

It was an immense contrast to the Zermatt hotels, where every one in the house seemed to "have lost their heads," as a good "Ober-Kellner" secretly confessed to me. Among these various hotels I made divers efforts to find out the whereabouts of this inn—the so-called "Schwarz-See" Hotel; but no waiter or commissionaire knew anything about it. There was no "tariff" for it; not post to it; no connection with it. It might as well have been in Siberia. Subsequently I discovered an hotel, La Poste, which was its connecting link, and engaging mules at ten francs landed my family at its doors, after a steep climb of two and a half hours. The house is a cheap one—eight francs *en pension*—but very good. The reason of my difficulty in finding it lies in the fact that the five hotels in and around Zermatt are owned by one landlord, M. Seiler, and he scrupulously ignores the existence of the "Schwarz-See."

The charm of the inn lies in its position. It is on a spur, or mighty moraine, of the Matterhorn, some 8,000 feet high, and often amid the clouds. Let me give you a scene which was unfolded to our astonished eyes on Sunday night. A storm of howling wind and sleet had cleared. Below us a white, billowy sea of fog rolled up in grand waves through the Zermatt valley first swallowing up the village, then above submerging the Riffel-Alp Hotel, then filling up the vast chasm, but leaving the lights of the Riffel-berg like some fisherman's hut on the shore of a wild sea. Its waves seemed to beat in vain around the foot of our peak, and the apparently sought to force their way up the grand river of ice below us, the "Lower St. Theodore Glacier," but repeatedly fell back and never fairly entered it. We looked down on our friends in Zermatt and the Riffel-alp, and pitied them engulphed in this white sea, while we were above, under the clear stars and amid glaciers and stern snow peaks.

The moon now rose, and lit up the far banks of the fog lake, which were formed by the mighty masses of the Niyschabel and the Strahl-horn. Monte

Rosa, too, showed its grand summits above the shores of this pale sea. The billowy, snowy waves seemed to be forcing their course between us and the immense mountains to the west, up the various glaciers below us, under the Weiss-horn and the Roth-horn; but at last they retreated and lay below, under the moon, a fleecy, rolling, white, spectral sea. Just behind us the splendid Matterhorn, in the pale, ghostly light, seemed a gigantic horseman, with white cloak streaming behind him, and plumes of snowy vapour floating from his helmet, untouched by fog or storm or glacier.

Such your readers will find the picture from the Schwarz-See on a foggy night!—C. L. B. Schwarz-See, Switzerland, August 27.

THE SOCIETY OF THE GOLDEN CORD.

We have received the following letter with reference to a paragraph recently published in this column:—

SIR,—Our attention has been directed to your issue of the 23rd inst., in which you, quoting from an "American contemporary," attribute the origination of "The Society of the Golden Cord" to an American minister of the name of Mr. Scadding. Will you allow us to say that the society was originated by us, in conjunction with the proprietors of *The Christian Million*, a little more than three years ago? A whole page of that paper, bearing the title of *Sunshine Corner*, is entirely given up to the society, and we are proud to say that our society has grown to such proportions that we find ourselves under the necessity of issuing a monthly periodical entirely devoted to its interests.—Yours obediently,

MARK AND NORA LOVEALL.

20, *St. Bride-street, E.C., Aug.* 30.

THE INCONVENIENCES OF SUNDAY TRAVEL.

"A Reader of the *Pall Mall Gazette*" writes from Kingston-on-Thames as follows:—

I was one of the travellers on Sunday by the fast excursion train which leaves Waterloo for Bournemouth just before ten (and for which Mr. Scotfer is to be thanked for providing such good accommodation for those people who can only travel on Sundays). I enjoyed the journey very much, but fancy my surprise when we arrived, famished and ready for a good dinner, to find that there was no accommodation for us travellers. From what we could learn it appears that the Commissioners of the town have made by-laws prohibiting Sunday opening, only one place (the Waverley Hotel) being open for a short time; but this place was so badly managed that we had to wait an hour for our dinner, and then after waiting another twenty minutes we were informed they had got no more cooked. My object in writing this is that perhaps you may take notice of it in your valuable paper, so that others who intend visiting there on a Sunday may take provisions with them and so not be starved. It is hard to have money and then not be able to get things to eat. It is a shame that, when the railway company provides such quick trains for people who can only get out on Sundays, the people should be starved when they arrive at their destination through the pig-headedness of the Commissioners of the town, as nothing helps to make a town prosper so much as visitors to it.

THE ANTIQUITY OF CARRIER PIGEONS.

Mr. J. St. Vincent Corcoran writes to us from Odessa as follows:—The very interesting article which appeared in your impression of the 9th inst. on the subject of carrier pigeons, appears to me to lack only one point of interest—the antiquity of the custom of utilizing the services of these winged messengers. With apologies to the writer of your article, perhaps you will permit me briefly to supply the supplementary reference with regard to the antiquity of the custom. The practice of conveying intelligence between distant stations, by means of tame doves, was long in vogue in the East. When, during the Crusades, Acre was besieged by the Christian forces, Saladin kept open a correspondence for some time with the besieged by means of these winged messengers; but one having been accidentally brought to the ground by an arrow before it reached the city, the stratagem was discovered, and the communication which would have animated the courage of the besieged by the announcement of speedy succour, being thus betrayed to the Christians, such measures were taken as compelled the surrender of the place before Saladin could arrive to relieve it. Here we see what momentous issues may formally have depended upon the safe passage of our winged messenger. According to Sandys, this custom is of still earlier antiquity, for he records that Thomostones, by a pigeon stained with purple, gave notice of the victory at the Olympian games the same day to his father in Ægina. Again, Russell, in his "History of Aleppo," says:—"The pigeon in former times was employed in the English Factory to convey intelligence from Scanderoon to Aleppo of the arrival of the company's ships in that port. The name of the ship, the hour of her arrival, and whatever else could be contained in a small compass, was written on a slip of paper and secured under the pigeon's wing, so as not to impede her flight; her feet were bathed in vinegar to keep them cool and prevent her being tempted by the sight of water to alight, whereby delay might be occasioned, or the billet lost. The pigeons usually performed this journey in about two hours, the distance, in a bee-line, being about seventy miles. The messenger bird had a young brood at Aleppo, and was sent in an uncovered cage to Scanderoon, from whence, as soon as set at liberty, she returned with all speed to her nest. It was observed that if the pigeon were detained more than a fortnight she would forget her young, and could not safely be trusted."

THE "EXECUTION BELL" AT NEWGATE.

One of the oldest customs in the City of London is the tolling of the bell of St. Sepulchre, Holborn, on the occasion of the execution of a person in Newgate. The necessary funds to maintain this practice were derived from a rentcharge upon certain premises in Smithfield, and known as Robert Dowes' Prison Charities. This fund has now been scheduled by the Charity Commissioners as a charity, and a scheme has been issued for its future administration. The rector and churchwardens of St. Sepulchre, as trustees of the fund, may appropriate the money for the benefit of released prisoners, giving preference to those convicted in the Central Criminal Court district; may assist juvenile prisoners with clothes, &c.; or may pay the money over to a discharged prisoners' aid society. The question of the tolling of the bell at executions will shortly come before the vestry of St. Sepulchre, out of whose funds, if the custom be continued, payment will have to be provided.

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